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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

LOOKING TOWARD THE EAST—THE CONDITION OF TURKEY—MINISTERIAL UTTERANCES—AMONG BOOKS—A LIFE OF SWIFT—ODDITIES OF A DUCHESS—LORD LORNE'S VERSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1875.

As far as I can judge, the Turkish question, in spite of Mr. Disraeli's speech, is not regarded as an immediately serious difficulty, any more than the recent Chinese difficulty. It is, of course, the Premier's object to give the public the impression that his Government is piloting it successfully in stormy waters off a dangerous coast, in order that he may claim credit for the mingled daring and judgment which he and his colleagues profess to have displayed. As regards China, there are no doubt elements in the political constitution of that mysterious land which make it difficult to calculate what is or is not likely to happen at any time, but there was all along good ground for believing that the Chinese had, in recent years, advanced in practical sagacity, and were fully aware of the strength of the power with whom they were, for the moment, playing. Mr. Wade certainly acted with discreet firmness; but there is no reason to suppose that he ever had the slightest doubt of the result. As soon as he had indicated to the Pekin Government that things had reached a point at which he must withdraw, it was perfectly understood what would follow, and this knowledge had the desired effect. Again, although there is an appearance of harmonious accord on the part of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, it is well known that this is only in appearance, and not in reality, and that while each would like to see the Turkish question settled, each would like to see it settled in a different way. Some day or other a common course of action equally suitable and agreeable to all three may possibly be discovered. But this is a question of the future, and in the meantime they each have their closet skeletons to think of. The questions which lie between Russia, Prussia, and Austria themselves are really much graver than the relations of any of them to Turkey. As for the last, its weakness and helplessness are its best security. It has strength to cope neither with its internal nor external difficulties, and will therefore present a purely passive resistance. What can a giant do with a limp, flabby, boneless creature which simply lies prostrate on the ground like a squelched jelly-fish or lump of blubber? Turkey will not, because she cannot, fight; she will promise anything; but then she will not, again, because she cannot, do anything.

MINISTERIAL UTTERANCES.

For his own purposes, however, Mr. Disraeli made a very plausible and telling speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and has contrived to inspire a feeling of vague fear combined with a sense that the Government will be a blessed providence for the country. Lord Derby, who had accepted the invitation to dinner, took care to keep out of the way, and the Premier had the honors and responsibilities of the night pretty well all to himself. Unfortunately, he had not the courage to suppress Mr. Ward Hunt, the unfortunate First Lord of the Admiralty, who took, as became his own figure, a gay, Falstaffian view of the loss of the Vanguard, and affected to make light of it as one of those little accidents to which the best-regulated families were from time to time exposed. A mother knows that her children must cut their teeth and have the measles, and so the First Lord makes up his mind for the occasional loss of a ship. "There may have been," he said, in merry confidence, "one or two blunders, and the Vanguard had gone to the bottom," but it was a subject for congratulation that nobody was drowned. He did not venture to refer to the case of the Queen's yacht running down the Mistletoe, but perhaps then he would have found room for congratulation that only common people were slaughtered. It made the blood even of turtle-fed and cold-punch-saturated Aldermen run cold to hear him talk. Mr. Trevelyan (Lord Macaulay's nephew) said a good thing this week about Mr. Hunt, that his signal was not exactly Nelson's, but "England does not expect anybody above a Flag Lieutenant to do his duty." Lord Claud Hamilton, too, the Duke of Abercorn's second son, who is Under Secretary to the War Office, having, in the absence of his chief, Mr. Hardy, to reply for the military forces, spoke contemptuously of "what was left of the British Army."

A LIFE OF SWIFT.

The Autumn book season, which has this year been rather delayed, has at last begun. The most important of the new publications is Mr. Forster's *Life of Swift*, on which he has been engaged for many years. Mr. Forster has in other days defended Swift against both Macaulay and Thackeray, but he now produces a body of evidence as well as argument. He has obtained access to a large quantity of unpublished correspondence, and he also found that various documents already printed have been incorrectly given. He shows that Swift's position in Sir W. Temple's household was by no means so petty and menial as has been represented; and that it was not for the mere sake of the gains of a hack pamphleteer, but as a political ally, on equal terms with statesmen, that he engaged in party warfare. Mr. Forster also undertakes to clear Swift from the malicious scandal which has grown up round his connection with Esther Johnson, ("Stella.") The Dean's relations with Miss Vanhomrigh ("Vanessa") are not reached in the present volume; but there is an account of Swift's avowed inclination for Miss Waring—the "Varina" of the letters—who, having first played with him and then discarded him, discovered that she loved him, but not till Swift's passion had been exhausted by the exhibition of her lightness and caprice.

ODDITIES OF A DUCHESS.

Another interesting work relating to the same period is a collection of letters written by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, which are deposited at Madresford Court. These letters abound in graphic illustrations of the character of the Duchess. Her hot temper and imperious ways, her love of gaming—at which she seems to have been very fortunate—her desire for splendor, but dislike to pay for it, are amusingly brought out. "I begin the year," she writes, "with being lucky at play, having won at dice with the King 500 guineas." Lady Pembroke is sneered at because she will "play but half-crowns" at ombre. She groans over the costliness of Marlborough House. Twelve thousand pounds was given for the lease, with a heavy ground rent, and she had paid two and twenty thousand pounds for that building, and before she could use it must pay ten more at least. The Duchess does not seem to have got on very well with her daughter, Lady Godolphin, accusing her of taking "my servants that were put away for crimes that they deserv'd to be hang'd for," and having "starts of giving a hundred guineas to a very low poet that will tell her that she is what she is not, which I think so great a weakness that I would rather give money not to have such verses made public." Once her Grace's wardrobe seems to have got into a bad way, for she says, "I am in great distress at this time, having no night close but rags." After her husband lost his supremacy she was disposed to take a gloomy view of the prospect of England, and fears that it is likely that before their new house is finished, "the Duke and I should be removed to another world, and all our houses in the Frenchmen's Power." It may be admitted that when in the following passage—one of many—she broke out against the Tory newspapers and pamphlets, it was not without provocation: "I think it is more than human Nature can bear to see oneself cryed about the Country for a common Cheat and Pickpocket by a Man that is paid by the Ministry to do it; and I would appeal to you or to any human creature whether there ever was so scandalous a Reflection upon any Government, as to have a Man encourag'd and paid for writing all manner of Lyes and malicious Insinuations of a Man who has done the Queen and the Nation such true service. And to make this Proceeding all of a Piece monstrous, I am credibly informed that tis Mr. Pryor, that writes the *Examiner*, who has great Obligations to Ld Marl., and that Mr. St. Johns or Mr. Harley see it before tis printed." In reference to a charge against herself that she had taken advantage of the Queen's simplicity in order to wheedle money out of her, she states that her Majesty once offered her £2,000 out of the Privy Purse, which she refused, as she was satisfied with her "sallarys," and she does "solemnly protest that notwithstanding all the Envy of the People on that Account, neither publick nor private I never had the value of a Fan of her Majesty since she was a Queen more than my Place," except "her Lodge and grounds to build a house on in St. James's Park." This house is, of course, Marlborough House, in Pall Mall, now occupied by the Prince of Wales. She was much exasperated by politics generally, and especially by the weakness of the male sex. "I am confydent," she says, "that I shd have been the greatest Hero that ever was known in the Parlt. Hous, if I had been so happy as to have been a Man; but as to the Field I can't brag much of the sort of Courage, but I am sure no Mony, Tittles, nor Ribbons shd have prevail'd with me to have betray'd my Country, or to have flattered the Villains that have don it."

MORRIS' ÆNEID.

Mr. Morris, the author of the *Earthly Paradise*, and fashionable house-decorator, has just published a translation into English verse of Virgil's *Æneid*, or *Æneids*, as he chooses to call it, which, though it does not display the power and animation of Dryden's version, has undoubtedly some great merits of its own. Mr. Morris has adopted the old English ballad metre, which Chapman used for Homer, and gives a flowing and easy, while at the same time closely accurate, rendering of the poem. The question is whether the verse is not rather too smooth and soft for the occasion. One or two fragments will convey an idea of the style. Here is a bit from the boat race:

"But when the clear horn gives the sound, forthwith from where they lie
They leap away; the seamen's shouts smite up against the sky;
The up-turned waters froth about as home the arms are borne,
So timely they the furrows cut, and all the sea up-torn
Is cloven by the sweep of oars, and bows three-headed push."

And here is the familiar passage about Turnus:

"Deep in that breast he driveth sword, e'en as the word he saith;
But Turnus, waxen cold and spent, the body of him lies,
And with a groan, through dusk and dark, the scornful spirit flies."

LORD LORNE'S VERSES.

It is announced this morning in an advertisement, in the largest type, that "In consequence of the great demand for the Marquis of Lorne's poem, 'Guido and Lita,' the first edition has been exhausted, and a second edition is preparing, and will be ready on Nov. 22." It is got up in a very handsome way, with one or two little wood-cuts, which, as the *Daily News* cautiously confides, are supposed to be by "a distinguished lady with whose name that of the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll is destined to be inseparably associated in our history"—that is, of course, his wife, the Princess Louise. Most of the newspapers have puffed it very much, perhaps of out of sympathy for the Marquis's unfortunate eclipse in public life from having been absorbed into the basement story of the royal family; but in the interests of honest criticism, it must be said to be poor stuff; not indeed, such as anybody need be ashamed of—for all men are not born poets—but such as any one should be ashamed to put forth with ostentation and parade. It is a mere jingle, from beginning to end, of commonplace ideas and verbiage; a mere school-boy performance, in fact, such as almost any young gentleman at Eton or Rugby could turn out with a little application. Some passages are not even grammatical, and throughout words are hitched in for the sake of rhyme which are either pure tautology or nonsense. J. H. F.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—In accordance with a requisition issued by the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association, a meeting of the members is being held here, at which a set of resolutions is under discussion. The most important resolution recommends the imposition of duties on the productions of foreign countries, the mother country excepted, equal to the duties imposed by such foreign countries on similar Canadian productions, but never less than on British goods.

CINCINNATI'S NEW MUSIC HALL.

CINCINATTI, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The citizens' subscribtion of $105,000 to be added to the donation of $145,000 made by Reuben Springer for the building of a music hall has been completed, and the entire fund of $250,000 will be used in the erection of a permanent building on the site of the present exposition buildings, to be used as a hall for the May musical festivals, and for exposition purposes. The ground on which the building will be erected has been donated by the city for that purpose. It is expected that the building will be ready for use at the next musical festival in May, 1877.

THE MAGDALEN ISLAND FLEET.

QUEBEC, Canada, Nov. 26.—A dispatch has just been received from one of the survivors of the Magdalen Island fleet. It says six vessels were lost, and only seventeen men were saved out of sixty-two. The Government will provide a steamer to carry provisions to the sufferers on the islands.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 26.—A difference of opinion relative to the interpretation of certain clauses of the Washington Treaty has led of late to considerable correspondence between the Government of Canada and that of the United States, through the British Minister at Washington.

WASHINGTON.

MR. KERR AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

HE CONFESSES TO A CHANGE OF SENTIMENTS—HE FAVORS RESUMPTION, OPPOSES SUBSIDIES, AND THINKS A SPEAKER SHOULD BE FRANK AND HONEST—HOW THIS AFFECTS HIS CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Mr. Kerr, who arrived last evening, has been interviewed by many persons to-day on the subject of the Speakership. He is represented as giving frank expression to his views upon public questions, and upon the currency question in particular. In regard to the inflation speech of 1871, which is quoted against him in the interest of rival candidates, he says he has changed his views, and that his public record shows that fact. In 1871 he held opinions on this subject which have been modified so that he would not now think of advocating things which he advocated then. Mr. Kerr's frank admission of this change is very much in contrast with the attempt of some other men upon both sides to explain and defend inconsistent actions. He says he is in favor of the early resumption of specie payments, and against all subsidies by the Government. He would, if elected Speaker, form the committees without regard to his personal opinions, and in accordance with the sentiments of the majority, as parliamentary rules require. It is quite safe to predict that Mr. Kerr will not be the Speaker of the House after such declarations. The next Speaker will be the man who can make most fair promises without any intention to keep them, and without getting prematurely into trouble in consequence. It is extremely improbable that a frank outspoken man like Mr. Kerr should succeed in such a game.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

THE CANADIAN COMPLAINT AGAINST THE DUTY ON FISH NOT IN BARRELS OR HALF BARRELS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, alluded to in the Ottawa dispatch of to-day, has reference to that part of the Treaty of Washington which provides for the free importation by either country of fish of all kinds excepting fish preserved in oil. Congress, however, in amending the tariff, provided that all foreign-caught fish imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels shall pay fifty cents per hundred pounds. The Canadians contend that this duty is in contravention of the Treaty of Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury some time ago (the subject having been officially brought to his attention,) said that his duty was to follow the law, and that the remedy was with Congress. It is therefore probable that this subject will be presented by the President to the consideration of that body.

REVENUE COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

THE RECENT CONSOLIDATIONS—PROTESTS FROM POLITICIANS—THE COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Since the recent executive order consolidating a large number of internal revenue districts thorought the country, the Commissioner has received protests from various quarters against many of the changes. A number of these have been delivered in person by Senators, Members of Congress, and others, while, in addition, letters and telegrams have been sent in great number to the bureau urging reconsideration of the various removals and the retention of revenue officers who have been removed by the consolidations. Commissioner Pratt, so far as he is concerned, says, in response to the demands, that the subject of consolidating the districts in question was for a long time a matter of great attention and the most careful and scrutinizing consideration, and in no instance was a change recommended to the Executive unless the Commissioner was satisfied that the best interests of the service required such action. The only matter taken into consideration in the districts where reductions were necessary, has been the official record of the incumbents, without regard to the political influence any official could exert, whether he has been in the Army or not, or indeed anything whatever, excepting the manner in which the respective Collectors have served the Government. Acting thus, Mr. Pratt cannot regard appeals for a reconsideration of the cases. As the subject is one for the President's ultimate decision, many who feel disappointed at the results of the consolidation are carrying their grievances to him. Thus far, however, there are no indications that the respective consolidations will be reconsidered by the President.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NO BUSINESS IN THE DEPARTMENTS—DEATH OF A PATENT LAWYER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Owing to the funeral of the late Vice President, the departments were closed to-day, and but little if any business was transacted.

A. B. Stoughton, one of the oldest and most prominent patent lawyers of Washington, died on Wednesday evening after a brief illness.

EXECUTIONS.

A MAN AND WOMAN HANGED IN LOUISIANA—TWO NEGROES HANGED IN MISSISSIPPI FOR MURDER.

MONROE, La., Nov. 26.—Fully 5,000 people, mostly colored, gathered here to-day to witness the execution of Tony Nellum and Alcee Harris, condemned to death for the murder of Henry Harris, the husband of Alcee, all colored. The gallows was erected in the centre of the Court-house square, near the jail. At 10:15 o'clock the condemned were conducted to the scaffold. The reading of the death warrants followed, at which the criminals were greatly agitated. Nellum only spoke. The confessions of both, published in the Ouachita *Telegraph* to-day, show their undoubted guilt of a most brutal murder. Alcee Harris, twenty-four years of age, died with only a slight struggle. Nellum, after being dropped, caught the rope above his head and the post at his side. His arms were seized and held down by the Sheriff and jailer until his struggles ceased. His arms had been imperfectly pinioned behind, between the elbow and shoulder, and by some exertion he managed to free his hands. Forty minutes after their fall the condemned were cut down. The execution was conducted without interruption or expressions of disapprobation.

The murder was committed in May, 1874, by Nellum, who killed Harris in bed with an ax, and threw the body into a bayou. The wife of Harris, Alcee, confessed she was a participant in the deed, saying she was glad of her husband's death, because he had beaten her and threatened to take her life.

Including those at Monroe to-day, nine persons have been executed for murder in the State of Louisiana in the last three years. The death warrants of three others have been signed. The records of the Secretary of State's office show that in the preceding fifteen years only three executions for murder had taken place by process of law in this State.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 26.—A special despatch to the *Appeal* from Sardis, Miss., says Ben Edwards and Oscar Freeman, both colored, convicted at the September term of court of the murder of Lewis Hibbler, (colored,) were hanged in the jail-yard here at 1:30 P. M. to-day, in the presence of about four thousand people, three-fourths of whom were colored. Three colored ministers were in attendance, one of whom gave out the hymn, "Hark! from the tomb a doleful sound." They both died without much struggling. Edwards made a desperate attempt to escape last night. Freeman was to have been married soon, and committed the murder in order to get money therefor.

THE AVERY TRIAL.

FURTHER TESTIMONY ESTABLISHING AVERY'S CONNECTION WITH THE WHISKY RING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—The Avery trial was continued to-day in the United States District Court.

S. D. Thorp, United States Storekeeper, repeated his testimony given in the McDonald case, with the addition that Joyce frequently showed him letters purporting to be from Avery or Babcock relative to crooked whisky. The witness did not know Avery's handwriting, and therefore could not tell whether or not they were really written by him. Fitzroy once showed him a letter bearing Avery's signature, but he could not tell what it contained other than it said everything was all right.

Alfred Bevis, of Bevis & Fraser, testified to about the same thing as Thorp, and also that Joyce on several occasions showed him letters purporting to come from Avery and Babcock, notifying the Ring of the coming of agents. He could not, however, identify Avery's handwriting. Three letters, and also telegrams, were shown to give the distillers confidence that they would be protected in illicit distilling. The famous dispatch received here four days before the seizures were made last May came from Mr. Barnes, a traveling agent of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., Louisville, who seemed to know all about it.

On cross-examination witness said he had been informed that Secretary Bristow was interested in the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.

This created a sensation in the court-room, and Gen. Henderson said if the defense would show Bristow was a member of the ring the prosecution would have him indicted at once.

J. F. Josephs, Chief Clerk of the Division of Accounts in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, testified: Sent Avery to St. Louis in 1872 to examine the accounts of Revenue Agent Gunther; Avery made a verbal report on his return that Gunther's accounts were probably correct; met Avery on the street in December, 1872, and he remarked Joyce was going to send us a Christmas present; in the February following Avery handed me a package containing $100; I told Avery I should return it to Joyce, assuming it came from him, to which Avery replied, I need not do that, as it was sent in such a manner that no trouble could come of it. I immediately bought a draft for $100, mailed it to Joyce in St. Louis, and reported the matter to Deputy Commissioner Rogers; the latter spoke to Avery about it, and Avery told him he intended to return his money also, which I understood he did; the draft was returned to me in a few days with the indorsement erased and without a word of explanation.

A number of telegrams were then introduced, of which the following are the most important: One from Washington to McDonald at St. Louis, dated Jan. 21, 1874—"Everything looks well. Send on report. Teel hunki." (Signed) "John." Another from Washington to Joyce, St. Louis, dated March 9, 1874. If sickness in your family prevents your going West, R. A. Hague will pay you a visit. (Signed,) Mack. Another from Avery to Joyce, dated March 11, 1874, saying: "Did you receive Mack's telegram? Your friends will doubtless make you a visit." Another from Joyce to Avery, dated March 11, 1874, saying: "Telegram received; start for San Francisco Sunday night; all perfect here." Another from Joyce to McDonald, dated Washington, July 1, 1874, saying "Things look all right here; let the machine go." Another from Joyce, dated Washington, July 3, 1874, to McDonald, St. Louis, "Matters are lively; go it lively; watch sharply." Another dated St. Louis, Aug. 5, 1874, to Avery at Washington, saying, "Have friends started West again? Find out. Let me know. (Signed) A." Another bearing the same signature to Avery, dated St. Louis, Aug. 26, 1874, asking, "Are friends coming West? See H., and give me soundings." Another, dated Washington, Oct. 17, 1874, to Joyce, at St. Louis: "Your friend is in New-York, and may come out to see you. (Signed,) Avery." Another, dated St. Louis, Oct. 18, 1874, saying—Give something positive on movements of friends; act surely; prompt. (Signed,) A." Another dated Washington, Oct. 19, 1874, to Joyce, St. Louis, saying: "Put your house in order. Your friend will visit you. (Signed,) Mack." Another dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1874, to Joyce, St. Louis, as follows: "Had long ride with President this afternoon. B. & H. here. You will hear from me to-morrow. (Signed,) John." Another dated Washington, Dec. 8, 1874, to Joyce, St. Louis, as follows: "Dead day. The goose hangs altitudelum. The sun shines. (Signed) John." Another dated Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1875, to McDonald, St. Louis, as follows: "Order bursted forever. D. & Co. mad. Hold things level. (Signed) Karney."

DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE IS ASKED TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT AND DECLINES, GIVING HIS REASONS.

TOLEDO, Nov. 26.—The *Commercial* of to-morrow morning will contain an article on Chief Justice Waite and the Presidency, embracing an extract from a private letter from that gentleman in answer to one from a friend urging his assent to a movement in his behalf in that connection. The Judge positively refuses such assent, and in giving his reasons therefor says: "Of course, I am always grateful to my friends for any efforts in my behalf, and no one ever had those more faithful or indulgent. But do you think it quite right for one occupying the first judicial position in the land to permit the use of his name for a political position? The office came to me covered with honor, and when I accepted it my chief duty was not to make it a stepping-stone to something else, but to preserve its purity, and if possible make my name as honorable as that of my predecessors. No man ought to accept this place unless he shall take a vow to leave it as honorable as he found it. There ought never to be any necessity for rebuilding from below. All additions should be above. In my judgment, the Constitution might wisely have prohibited the election of a Chief Justice to the Presidency. Entertaining such a view could I properly or consistently permit my name to be used for the promotion of a political combination as now suggested? If I should do so, could I at all times and in all cases remain an unbiased Judge in the estimation of the people?"

THE GEORGIA TREASURERSHIP VACANT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—Ten days ago the Governor required State Treasurer Jones to make a new bond. The time in which he was given to do it expired last night, and Jones having failed to file a new bond, the office became vacant by operation of law. The Governor reserves the appointment of his successor until a future day. The Treasury business is done through the Controller's office until the appointment is made.

A NOTED FORGER ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Davis, who shot Whyland, as reported last night, has been arrested and lodged in jail. It is the belief that the Grand Jury will find an indictment immediately against him, and he will be tried at once in the Criminal Court. Davis is a professional forger, being connected in that business with Spence Pettus, Billy Brush, and Ross Salisbury. The latter personage of this well-known gang is in jail in Pittsburg, serving out a sentence for the crime of forgery.

CHILD KILLED BY A WOMAN.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—An altercation between two women took place at Fallsburg, N. Y., a few days since, during which one of the women raised an iron poker and killed a child in the arms of the other.

LOST ON THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Benjamin F. Gerts, of Boston, and Charles Knight and wife, of Waltham, took passage on the Pacific at Tacoma, and were lost with the others.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PURCHASE OF SHARES FROM THE KHEDIVE—THE VALUE EXCLUSIVELY POLITICAL AT PRESENT—A NEW EASTERN POLICY FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The *Times* in its financial article to-day says, in relation to the purchase by Great Britain of 177,000 shares of the Suez Canal: "A breathing time, most essential to Egypt, is secured. The value of the purchase to England is great, and probably will be taken by the public to mean more than it does. By buying up the rest of the shares and paying the two loans raised by the company, amounting to £4,800,000, England would be possessed of the entire property. The advantage of the bargain materially is a secondary question. The purchase was made for political reasons, therefore the importance of the step is hardly to be overrated. For a considerable time it cannot be pecuniarily profitable, unless England also redeems the nineteen years' coupons which the Khdéive heretofore sold."

In a leading article on the subject, its says: "There is an audacity about it which we do not generally associate with the acts of the British Ministry; we seem to trace in the business the hand of Mr. Disraeli. * * * The nation wakes this morning to find that it has acquired a heavy stake in the security and well-being of another distant land, and that it will be held, by all the world, to have entered upon a new phase of Eastern policy. * * * We have no desire for an extension of territory. We do not covet the land of the Nile. * * * Since the firman of 1873, which gave the Khédive the right of treating independently with foreign States, the Egyptian Government has little cause of complaint, and may fulfill her duties untrammeled by Stamboul. In this settlement we desire to make no change, but should insurrection or intrigue, aggression from without or corruption within, bring a political as well as a financial collapse to the Turkish Empire, it might become necessary to take measures for the security of that part of the dominions of the Sultan with which we are most nearly concerned. An acquisition of so commanding an interest in the Suez Canal—an interest which must inevitably tend to increase—will lead the Government and people of the country to concern themselves habitually with Egypt."

The Khédive's shares in the Suez Canal, according to an old arrangement with the canal company, receive no dividend for nineteen years. Consequently their unconditional purchase by the British Government would, in a pecuniary sense, be wholly unprofitable for that time. But a Reuter telegram from Cairo states that Egypt has agreed to pay to Great Britain five per cent. on the amount of the purchase money, four millions sterling, for nineteen years.

LONDON, Nov. 27—5 A. M.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Morning Echo* says the announcement of the sale of the canal shares to the British Government caused a great sensation in Paris.

The Paris *Moniteur* says there is no longer any doubt that England has an eye upon Egypt, and *Le Temps* declares that the purchase gives England the virtual suzerainty of that country.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF SPAIN.

THE REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES—REFUSAL TO ADHERE TO THE TREATY OF 1795—A POSSIBLE COMPLICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris states that in the Spanish reply to the Washington Government nothing is conceded to the United States except that the accused may invoke the aid of counsel before a court-martial in Cuba. A telegram from Madrid to the same paper says so far as can be learned Spain promises reform in the matter of confiscation of property, but declines to adhere to the treaty of 1795.

The *Daily Telegraph* this morning also publishes a special telegram from Madrid containing the following: Mr. Layard, the British Minister, while passing through Bilboa recently refused to receive a visit from Gen. Burriel, who is the Captain General of the Province, and who, it will be remembered, directed the execution of the Virginius captives. It is reported that the Minister of State has remonstrated with Mr. Layard.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—It has been ascertained from official sources that the negotiations between Spain and the United States are proceeding favorably. The rumors spread by the newspapers that difficulties have arisen, are absolutely incorrect. The relations between the two countries may be regarded as excellent.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTORAL BILL DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY—A RADICAL DEFEAT.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the Electoral bill was continued.

M. Naguet, a Radical, proposed an amendment in favor of an unmodified *scrutin de liste*. After a violent discussion, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 110 yeas to 477 nays.

M. Gambetta said the Constitution of Feb. 25 had cost all parties considerable sacrifices. He now came forward to give a fresh proof of conciliation by abandoning the demand for an unmodified *scrutin de liste* and supporting the amendment offered by M. Jozon, which modified the electoral system by limiting the number of names on a ticket to five. He appealed to the patriotism of the Deputies to adopt this course. It was the duty of the Assembly to endeavor to create a strong and powerful Government. He implored the Ministry to declare whether it intended that the electors should be free from the interference of the Administration. Such a declaration would reassure France, now anxiously watching the gaps in the Vosges.

Minister Buffet defended the voting by arrondissement. The aim of the Government, he said, must be to form a majority resolved to defend the Conservative policy. The Ministerial programme therefore would be the exclusion of Radicals, and the union of all the Conservative forces in the cause of social preservation.

This was received with cheers by the Right and the Bonapartists.

The amendment of M. Jozon was rejected by a vote of 302 to 387.

The debate on the method of voting will be continued to-morrow. The triumph of the arrondissement system is considered certain.

M. De Cassagnac has been summoned before the courts.

THE STEAMER L'AMERIQUE NOT YET ARRIVED IN HAVRE.

HAVRE, Nov. 26.—The steamer L'Amerique, before reported as proceeding under sail, having broken her shaft, has not yet arrived in port. One of the Transatlantic Company steamers has left St. Nazaire to meet her.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A REPORTED FAILURE CONFIRMED—MARINE DISASTERS REPORTED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The report of the failure of the manila house of Russell, Sturges & Co., is confirmed.

BELFAST, Nov. 26.—The British bark L. G. Bigelow, Capt. Ferris, has arrived here from Baltimore Oct. 27. She experienced heavy weather, and was obliged to throw overboard a thousand bags of maize.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—The British bark Pampero, Capt. Lowden, from New-York Nov. 3, has arrived. She is much damaged from having been in collision with another vessel.

GERMANY.

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ASKS THE IMPEACHMENT OF COUNT ARNIM FOR TREASON.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Public Prosecutor has applied to the Senate of the State Tribunal to indict Count von Arnim for treason, because of his alleged authorship of the pamphlet which recently appeared. The Senate has decided to answer the application in secret session next Wednesday.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

MONTENEGRO APPREHENSIVE SHE CANNOT PRESERVE NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Morning Post* reports that the Prince of Montenegro fears that on account of the number of refugees in his dominions he will be unable to preserve strict neutrality, and he has sent envoys to the imperial courts to explain the situation.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* states that the negotiations between Austria and Russia, respecting reforms to be recommended to Turkey, have failed to produce any result and are practically ended.

ITALY.

THE BISHOP OF PITTSBURG, PENN., IN ROME.

ROME, Nov. 26.—The Bishop of Pittsburg, Penn., has arrived here.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

MINERS RETURNING TO THE BLACK HILLS—AN INDIAN DESPERADO—SELLING WHISKY TO THE INDIANS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Nov. 26.—Col. Stanton arrived from the agencies last night and reports extremely cold weather north. The escort suffered considerably. Capt. Pollock's command has evacuated the Black Hills and arrived at Fort Laramie to go into quarters. Hundreds of miners were met going into the Black Hills, which are now unoccupied by the military.

California Joe, after being released upon a charge of murdering an old man named Richard and his nephew, was rearrested at Red Cloud for the attempted murder of his partner, and placed in the guard-house at Camp Robinson. He escaped the same night, notwithstanding that a number of shots were fired at him by the guard, and is now at large.

A number of persons have been arrested for selling whisky at the agencies, and are coming to Cheyenne under guard for trial.

J. S. Haskings, the newly appointed agent of the Sioux Indians, arrived here to-day en route for the Red Cloud Agency.

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED.

THE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENTS OF PROMINENT LINES FIX A NEW TABLE OF RATES FROM CHICAGO EAST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Several efforts have been made recently to advance the rates on freight from this city to the East, all of which have failed. A meeting of representatives of various Eastern lines was held in this city yesterday, at which it was decided that an increase should be made, and accordingly, on Dec. 1, an advanced tariff will go into effect. At the meeting were present the General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. The following are the new rates decided on:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Grain.
New-York	45	90	45
Boston	50	100	50
Portland	50	100	50
Baltimore	40	80	40
Philadelphia	40	80	40
Albany	40	80	40
Montreal	40	80	40

The rates on first, second, and third class freights were not advanced.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, northwest to north-east winds, and colder, clear, or clearing weather, possibly followed in the first section by easterly winds.*

For the canal regions of New-York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the temperature will fall below freezing Saturday night.

SUICIDES.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Last night Sarah Carr, aged twenty-five years, residing on Ninth street in this city, died under mysterious circumstances. A physician was sent for at 4 o'clock P. M. and found her in death agonies. She was unmarried and lived alone. It is supposed she committed suicide, although no cause has been assigned for the act.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26.—Julia Green, aged nineteen years, committed suicide in Westerly on Wednesday night by drowning. Ill health and consequent melancholy caused the act.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Joseph Rogg committed suicide here last night by taking bug poison. Both her husband and brother are under arrest for burglary, and she was to have been arrested as an accomplice.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26.—Almira Chappell, wife of John W. Chappell, committed suicide this evening by shooting herself twice with a revolver. Ill health is supposed to have been the cause.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—Harry H. Silsbee, Secretary of one of the building associations in this city, committed suicide about 6 o'clock this morning by shooting himself through the head. The deceased had induced a number of women to take shares in the Building Association, and the concern becoming bankrupt he endeavored to have them repaid by the association, but failed. It is supposed that this prompted the act, as no irregularity is known in his accounts.

WALKING MATCH.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 26.—A. Harriman, of Auburn, won the fifty-mile walk against G. P. Avery, of this city, who gave out on the thirty-eighth mile. Harriman made the fifty miles in ten hours and twenty-six minutes.

SETTLEMENT OF LEE & SHEPARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—It is stated that leading creditors of Lee & Shepard to-day unanimously accepted a proposition of the firm to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar, in eight installments, at intervals of three months each.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—The story is again revived here, and this time it is generally believed, that George Jerome, of this city, has accepted the Indian Commissionership from Secretary Chandler.

FUNERAL OF HENRY WILSON

MANY THOUSANDS PRESENT.

A DEMONSTRATION OF PROFOUND RESPECT AND AFFECTION—THE ARRANGEMENTS AT THE CAPITOL CHARACTERIZED BY TASTE AND MODESTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The funeral of Vice President Wilson took place during one of the wettest days of the season. In spite of the weather many thousand people were drawn to the Capitol, and thousands more thronged the line of the procession, though the rain was pouring down heavily all the time. The arrangements and ceremonies were in unusually good taste, and though no expense was spared by those in charge of the funeral, the display was plain and unostentatious, and such as Mr. Wilson himself would have desired. The President and members of the Cabinet, and the few Senators and members of the House who are in the city were in the Senate Chamber. The members of the Diplomatic Corps were very generally present, and there was a large concourse of citizens and strangers in the sad procession. The body was in a fine state of preservation, the features having remained unchanged since the day of death. Senator Ferry presided in the Senate Chamber during the services. There has been no such profound demonstrations of respect and affection for any public man who has died recently in Washington. The Vice President was familiarly known to but few persons here, but those who knew him but slightly, and could only boast an introduction or a casual meeting, had hardly less love for him than his intimate friends and associates.

SERVICES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

SERMON OF REV. DR. RANKIN—THE PRESIDENT, CABINET, JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES AND NEARLY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS PRESENT—PROCESSION TO THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The funeral of Vice President Wilson took place in the Senate Chamber at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Although the weather was very unfavorable the crowd in attendance was great, and many were unable to gain admission to the building after 10 o'clock. Seats were arranged on the floor for the President and Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and other prominent persons. At 10:15 o'clock the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in their robes of office, and headed by Mr. Middleton, their Clerk, entered and were assigned to the front row of seats on the right of the Vice President's desk. At 10:22 the body was taken from the rotunda to the Senate Chamber, preceded by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate; Sergeant at Arms French, the Committee of Ar

In fact, Mr. Wilson never could advocate anything in which he did not believe. When as a delegate from Massachusetts to the National Convention at Philadelphia, in 1848, he repudiated the action of the convention, standing as he did almost alone, resisting the complimentary attention of such a man as Daniel Webster and the other great leaders of the Whig Party, these were his words to his constituents: "No hope of political reward, no fear of ridicule or denunciation, will deter me from acting up to my convictions of duty." Whig they knew, and Democrat they knew, but what of this? Here was a new factor in politics. Convictions of duty! Mr. Wilson had espoused the cause of freedom from convictions of duty.

It is customary to speak of the services which great men render a sacred cause. There is another aspect of this subject. No great man ever helps a great cause so much as that great cause develops, elevates, and ennobles him. It was the peculiar good fortune of Henry Wilson that he had the moral instinct to espouse the cause of freedom; to send down the roots of his maturing manhood into such strong and generous soil, and all the buffetings and storms of the conflict which he encountered only made him stronger and more heroic. He did not espouse a cause to ride on it into power.

If you tell me that Henry Wilson devoted his whole life to the cause of human freedom, that there was no danger he would not dare, no toil he would not endure, no self-sacrifice he would not make to advance it, to make its triumphs permanent, then you have explained to me the phenomenon of such a man. There is a sense in which it is not irreverent to say that he was inspired by that cause. It was inspiration that he was permitted to fill up what was lacking in the labors of those who had gone before him. This gave him patience under provocation; a spirit of forgiveness and forbearance toward those arrayed against him; composure and serenity alike in defeat and success.

It was no afterthought with him, it was no measure of political expediency which led him, in 1855, to travel over portions of the South, giving utterance to sentiments of kindliness to those who had lately been in arms against the nation. On the 1st of May, 1862, when the guns which had been pointed at Fort Sumter, and which had driven back our forces upon this city, after the first battle of Bull Run, were still making the ears of this nation tingle with shame, Mr. Wilson had said upon this floor, "After the conflict, when the din of battle has ceased, the humane and kindly and charitable feelings of the country and of the world will require us to deal gently with the masses of the people who are engaged in the rebellion." He had no hostility against men in that conflict. He had hostility only against that crime against man, and that crime against man's Creator, with which the Judge of all the earth was dealing with the nations upon the battle-field! And when God had given judgment he was content. For the enemies of his country were also men, and they were not the less dear to him it might be said," Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." It was natural that Henry Wilson should become a Christian the very moment he gave his careful attention to the claims of the Lord Jesus as a Teacher and a Saviour. It was like him when he became a Christian to confess it before men. He never supposed that his convictions of duty. He had never been wanting in the outward moralities of life. He was a pure-minded husband, a tender father, a dutiful son, a firm and untiring advocate of the temperance cause, a man strictly straightforward and upright in all his dealings with men. But he saw that neither upon the basis of public service nor of private worth could he stand before Him with whom we have to do. In 1866 he therefore made a public confession of his repentance for sin and of faith in the Lord Jesus, and united with the Congregational Church in Natick. It is only a few days since—alas! that we are separated from it, as if by centuries—that the first few verses of the fourteenth chapter of John were read at his bedside. When the reading reached the third verse, "And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself," he interrupted, with a kindly eye, a cheek aglow, "What clearer revelation," said he, "could there be of a hereafter; of heaven as a place of the continued personality of our being, of the power to recognize those whom we have known in this world!"

Mr. Wilson at first hoped to live, expected to live. He told me the day of his first attack, "There is one thing I want to finish before I go." without specifying it. I knew that he referred to his *History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America*, a treatise which of itself is enough for the life work of any single man. Did he have premonition that his expectations were to be disappointed? Was it for this reason that the day before his death he was closeted for hours with a literary friend? Having long ago settled all questions relating to that eternity to which he was so near, accepting anew the testimony of the infallible Witness respecting it, tender, forgiving, grateful toward man, wondering at the way in which God had led him, his spirit flooded with a kind of celestial Summer—keeping vigil, as it were, upon the very scene of his greatest service and greatest triumphs, ministered to by the affectionate and faithful servants of the nation herself, as though his sickness could be of no private interpretation, his pathway to the tomb literally and figuratively sprinkled with flowers, the very atmosphere of the whole nation throbbing with messages of solicitude and love, the press giving united testimony to his worth, thus died Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Vice President of the United States.

It remains only reverently to bear this sacred dust back to the keeping of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts—the soil which has already during the first century of our national life gathered to itself the dust of the elder and later Adams; the dust of a Webster, an Everett, a Sumner—names that will never die. Into such company, and worthy of it, Henry Wilson shall enter unchallenged.

At the conclusion of Rev. Dr. Rankin's discourse, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, offered prayer, in which he alluded to the deceased as the humble believer, the faithful citizen, the earnest man, the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. He thanked Divine Providence for all that He enabled him to accomplish, and for that noble perseverance and endurance through which he won so many triumphs. He thanked God that the Vice President died in faith and hope; that he died in peace with God and man, a child of God, an heir-expectant of the coming resurrection and the glorious immortality of the blessed.

Dr. Sunderland, at the close of the prayer, pronounced the benediction, and Mr. Ferry directed the Sergeant at Arms to announce the order of procession. This was done by Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Christie, and the occupants of the chamber filed out as they were successively designated. The casket in the meantime was closed, and most of the flowers which had adorned it were distributed among the personal friends of the deceased. The procession left the Senate wing by the main entrance, and formed according to the order heretofore telegraphed. The military escort, under the command of Brevet Major Gen. W. H. Emory, consisted of the full battalion of United States Marines stationed in this city, headed by the Marine Band; the First Regiment of the District Militia, under the command of Col. Robert J. Fleming, and the First Battalion of colored troops, under the command of Major Charles B. Fisher. The staff officers of the District militia, and Col. Dunlevy and three other officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment also formed part of the military escort. The funeral car was elaborately trimmed with black cloth, and was surmounted by five black plumes. It was drawn by six white horses caparisoned in black, each led by a groom in mourning. Surrounding this car was a guard of honor, consisting of three non-commissioned officers and ten privates, under the command of George B. Haycock. Twelve soldiers from the Signal Service Corps, detailed as body-bearers, followed. After the carriages came, on foot, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Massachusetts State Republican Association, and the Maryland Republican Association of this city, and a considerable number of invited and other citizens. One of the routes of the procession was along Delaware avenue to C street north, on C street to Indiana avenue, Indiana avenue to D street north, on D street to Pennsylvania avenue, Pennsylvania avenue to Sixth street west, to the Baltimore and Potomac depot.

The sidewalks were thronged with spectators, who stood patiently in the cold, drizzling rain, awaiting the passage of the procession, and during its passage guns were fired by a battery of United States Artillery stationed in Armory square, and the bells of churches and engine-houses were tolled throughout the city. At the depot a special train was in waiting, consisting of a car arrayed for transportation of the casket and the body-guard. A Director's private car for the Massachusetts committee and a Pullman car for others accompanied the remains. All these were appropriately draped with mourning.

When the procession reached the station the President and Cabinet, the pall-bearers, Committee of Arrangements, Supreme Court, and Massachusetts Committee followed the casket to the car, the guard of honor presenting arms as the remains and the President and Cabinet passed. The casket having been placed on the platform, Senator Thurman, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, addressing the Massachusetts Committee, said:

"GENTLEMEN OF MASSACHUSETTS: The funeral ceremonies at the national capital over the remains of the late Vice President are here concluded, and we now deliver them to you to convey them to the State of which he was a citizen, and by which he was so much honored and which he so well served. In the performance of your mournful duties you will carry with you the sympathy of the nation, and everywhere meet with sincere marks of respect for the illustrious dead."

Col. Wyman, in reply, said they accepted the precious trust confided to them, and would convey the remains to Massachusetts, where they would receive all the honor that love and affection could bestow. He added an expression of his thanks for the admirable arrangements which had been made and for the courtesies extended to himself and his colleagues.

Dr. Rankin then pronounced a benediction. The body was then placed in the car and the following gentlemen, who will accompany it to Massachusetts, took places in the train: Col. Edward Wyman, Aid to Gov. Gaston; Col. George H. Campbell, Private Secretary of the Governor; Hon. Seth Turner, Hon. E. H. Dunn, members of the Executive Council of Massachusetts; Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Capt. Haycock and the guard of honor from the Marine Corps; Deputy Sergeant at Arms James J. Christie; the delegation of officers from the Maryland regiment; A. G. Hills, of the Boston *Journal*, and Frederick Douglass, James Wormley, and Robert Purvis, who, as personal friends of Mr. Wilson, were especially invited by the Massachusetts Committee to accompany the remains to Boston. The train left Washington at 1:37 P. M. for Baltimore, allowing time for honors to be paid there to the Vice President, and will stop over night at Philadelphia. Among the floral offerings on the casket in the Senate Chamber was a large monument bearing the following inscription:

"Floral offering from the South, by Rev. David Wills, for the funeral of the lamented Vice President, the student, statesman, philanthropist, and Christian, whose name will ever live in the annals of his admiring countrymen, and whose memory will be revered by the wise and good, without respect to section or party." A large cross, from Mrs. Grant, also rested upon the casket.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the late Vice President Wilson arrived at the Union Depot, on Charles street, at 3:11 P. M. Notwithstanding the rain Charles street and the approaches to the depot were crowded with people. Within the depot inclosure the First Brigade of Infantry, under the command of Brig. Gen. Herbert, consisting of the Fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. H. D. Loney commanding; the Sixth Regiment, Col. Clarence Peters commanding, and a body of soldiers and sailors of the late war, under the command of Gen. Felix Agnus, were drawn up as an escort. The command of Gen. Agnus was here joined by about thirty ex-soldiers and sailors under Gen. E. B. Tyler, who had gone to Washington this morning, and accompanied the remains to Baltimore. The casket was borne to the hearse, the band of the Sixth Regiment playing "Rest, Spirit, Rest." The procession was then formed in the following order: Platoon of Policemen, Capt. Carhart; the Sixth Regiment, six companies, with band and drum corps; soldiers and sailors of the late war, 100 strong; and a detachment of Post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, about thirty men (colored); the Fifth Regiment, ten companies, with band and drum corps; four carriages containing the members of the committees from Washington; the hearse, drawn by four black horses, and guarded by an escort of marines, under Capt. Haycock; five carriages, with the members of the committees of escort. The procession moved from the depot to the City Hall. The entire line of march, a distance of nearly a mile and a half, was thronged with spectators, who faced the drenching rain. At the City Hall and vicinity fully five thousand persons awaited the procession. On its arrival, a little after 4 o'clock, the escort was drawn in line facing the City Hall. The hearse then moved forward and halted at the eastern entrance, the regiments standing at "present arms," and the band of the Fifth Regiment playing the "Dead March in Saul." The casket was borne from the hearse and placed on a bier in the rotunda, which was tastefully draped in mourning, festooned with white fringe and tassels, as were also the halls and doorways leading to the rotunda. The several committees were received by Mayor Latrobe in the Mayor's reception-room, assisted by ex-Mayor George William Brown, the present Chief Judge of the City Courts; ex-Mayor Robert T. Banks, and ex-Mayor Joshua Vansant. The casket was covered with crosses and bouquets of camellias, calla lilies, immortelles, and other flowers, the tribute of admirers and friends. The doors were then thrown open and a great crowd passed through the rotunda for an hour and a half, taking a last look at the features so long familiar to the public. About 5:30 o'clock the casket was closed. The procession reformed and marched to Calvert street depot, where the remains were placed on the train which left for Philadelphia at 6:25.

During the ceremonies in the city, bells were tolled, and there was every demonstration of respect to the deceased. The following members of the Fifth Regiment joined the escort, and will go to Boston with the remains: Quartermaster Edward F. Pontier, Major George R. Gaither, Capt. William F. Zollinger, Capt. R. P. Brown, Lieut. Charles F. Albers, Lieut. C. P. Terrell, and Lieut. J. M. Conrad.

Opposite the main entrance of the City Hall, across the street, suspended in front of the Holiday Street Theatre, in full view of the thousands congregated there, was a large canvas, with an appropriate inscription painted in large letters, as follows:

"OBIT. HENRY WILSON, VICE PRESIDENT.
'An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly
Was fashioned to much honor from his cradle;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading.
He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace.'
—*Shakespeare—Henry VIII.*"

THE BODY LYING IN STATE IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26—11 P.M.—The body of the late Vice President, Henry Wilson, now lies in state at Independence Hall, and even at this late hour at least 2,000 persons will visit the remains. Delegations from Philadelphia, comprising Mayor Stokley, Samuel G. King, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and the delegation from City Council, met the body at Wilmington, Del., where Mr. King made a speech tendering the Massachusetts delegation the hospitalities of the city. A special train then conveyed the body to Philadelphia and were met at the Baltimore depot by Gen. Bankson and Gen. Muirhead, and staff. The Second Regiment National Guards, under command of Col. Peter Lyle, were drawn up in front of the depot, and acted as guard of honor, the marines from Washington acting as a body-guard. A short street parade was made, and the body was taken up Broad street to Chestnut, and down Chestnut to Independence Hall, where it will remain until to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock. Then it will be conveyed to the depot at the Germantown Junction and taken to New-York, where it is expected to arrive at 3:30 o'clock. The hearse in which the remains were conveyed from the depot to-night is very handsome, and was drawn by ten black horses, with colored grooms. Around this were twelve marines belonging to the Washington Navy-yard. Following the hearse came the Massachusetts delegation, and the personal friends of the late Vice-President, a detachment of the Fifth Maryland Regiment under Major Gotchell, May or Stanley and the Philadelphia City delegation, Col. Wildey, Mayor of Wilmington, Del., and the Council of that city. The remains were deposited beneath a canopy of American flags in the centre of Independence Hall. At the head were flowers in the shape of a bell and cross, with the open Bible lying beneath a flowery canopy, the whole presenting an impressive sight. The Second Regiment remain in charge of the body all night. The funeral to-morrow will be a very large affair.

THE PREPARATIONS IN BOSTON AND NATICK.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—The various committees of the Executive Council having in charge the arrangements for the obsequies of the late Vice President were in session this morning at the State-house. By arrangement with the Boston and Albany Railroad, the special car containing the remains of the Vice President will be detached at Worcester from the regular New-York train, and will reach Boston at 9:30 on Sunday morning, instead of 6 o'clock. The arrangements as far as they have been completed are as follows: The body will be escorted from the depot by the Independent Corps of Cadets, and this company will act as a guard of honor during the time the remains lie in state in Doric Hall. The services will take place at 12 o'clock on Monday in Representative Hall. Rev. Jacob Manning, D. D., of the Old South Church, will deliver an address, and other clergymen will, on the invitation of Gov. Gaston, assist in the obsequies. Vocal music will form a feature of the services. Among those invited to be present at the funeral services are the members of the Legislature, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of this State, the Mayors of Boston and other cities, the Natick Selectmen, and the Judges of the United States Courts and other United States officials. The pall-bearers will consist of the ex-Governors of Massachusetts and the Governor elect.

Several bodies and organizations having requested that a place might be assigned them in the procession, it has been decided by the Governor and Council to have a civic procession in addition to the military escort. The following-named organizations of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia have tendered their service as a voluntary escort, which have been accepted: First Corps of Cadets, First, Fifth, and Ninth Regiments of Infantry, Second and Fourth Battalions of Infantry, and Companies A and D, First Battalion of Cavalry. Major George J. Curtis has been invited and will probably act as Marshal.

On Monday, by order of Gov. Gaston, guns will be fired every half hour between sunrise and sunset, with the exception that during the march of the funeral procession minute guns will be fired. The Custom-house will be closed all day on Monday, and probably the Post Office. Banks and other places of business will be closed during the funeral services.

After the ceremonies in Representative Hall the remains will be escorted to the Cottage Farm Depot of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and there delivered to the citizens of Natick.

The committee at Natick have decided that the body, upon its arrival, be taken to the Town Hall, and there lie in state until Tuesday evening, then that it be taken to the Vice President's late residence for the private services on Wednesday forenoon, and then to the Town Hall, where public services will be held at 1 o'clock. The Committee on Decorations were instructed to decorate the Town Hall. The Governor and Council and such members of Congress and the Cabinet as may attend the funeral in Boston, and also the Mayor of Boston, together with such others as the committee may select, will be invited. The Grand Army Post No. 63 were given the position of guard of honor. Andrew J. Nichols was chosen Chief Marshal of the funeral procession.

The citizens of Boston meet in convention at Faneuil Hall at noon to-morrow to give public expression to their feelings at the loss of the late Vice President. Mayor Cobb will preside, and addresses will be made by Gov. Gaston, N. P. Banks, Charles Levi Woodbury, and Rev. E. E. Hale.

LOCAL OBSERVANCES.

FINAL ACTION OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE YESTERDAY—THE ORDER OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Aldermanic committee on the obsequies of the late Vice President Wilson reassembled yesterday for the purpose of completing their arrangements for the reception of the remains and extending invitations to participate in the ceremonies. Gen. Shaler was present. A communication was received from the Republican Central Committee stating that they had appointed a deputation to represent their organization at the funeral. The latter are to be assigned a place in the procession. A communication was also received from the Board of Trade designating Messrs. F. A. Potts, William Orton, and Sinclair Toucey as a committee to represent them during the obsequies, and a resolution was adopted in favor of giving them a place in the column.

Alderman Billings then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Governor and staff and other State officials, Major Gen. Hancock, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, United States Army; Admiral Rowan and all other officers of the United States Army and Navy on duty at this post; the officers of the National Guard, S. N. Y.; the Collector of the Port, the Postmaster, the Judges of the United States and State courts, the heads of the several departments of the City Government, and all civic societies and citizens generally who desire to participate, are hereby invited to assemble at the City Hall at 2 P. M., on saturday, 27th inst.

The committee then adjourned. In the evening Major Gen. Shaler, who has charge of the arrangements in relation to the escort to the remains, prepared the following order of procession:

FIRST DIVISION.

Major Gen. Shaler, with officers of the First Division staff as rode.
Brig. Gen. William G. Ward, in command of escort, composed of
Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein.
Washington Artillery, Capt. Baker.
Battery B, Capt. John Keim.
Thirty-second Regiment Infantry, Col. Josiah Porter.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. Charles S. Spencer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Committee of the United States Senate and delegation in charge of the remains in carriages.
Judges of the United States Courts and other United States officials.
His Excellency the Governor of New-York and military staff in carriages.
Judges of State Courts and other State officials.
His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York.
Committee of Arrangements of the board of Aldermen.
Members of the Board of Aldermen and of the City Government, including the Judges of the various courts and heads of departments.
Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry, Col. Cavanagh.
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Col. Hitchcock.
Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Col. Frederick Unbekanh.
Seventh regiment Infantry, Col. Emmons Clark,
(as guard of honor.)
Hearse.
Officers of the Regular Army and of the National Guard, mounted.
Officers of the Regular Army and Navy and of the National Guard, in uniform, on foot.
Volunteer military organizations.
Battalion of Police.
Battalion of Firemen, without apparatus.

THIRD DIVISION.

Political and other civic associations on foot.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Representatives of associations, societies, and Boards of Trade and Commerce, in carriages.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Citizens on foot and in carriages, followed by a detachment of Police.

The Committee of Arrangements extend a respectful invitation to all officers of the Army and Navy on duty in this vicinity, officers of the National Guard of this State, not detailed for escort duty, and of the adjoining States, to take part in the ceremonies and report to Gen. Shaler, at Room No. 9 City Hall, for assignment to positions in column, at 2 P. M.

ACTION OF THE BUSINESS EXCHANGES—COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

The various exchanges took action yesterday respecting the death of the late Vice President Henry Wilson, and resolved to participate in the funeral services and to join the cortége on the arrival of the body in this City this afternoon. The Governing Body of the Stock Exchange have resolved to adjourn business at 1 o'clock P. M. today, and they have appointed the following committee to represent the exchange at the funeral: J. W. Kilbreth, Chairman; G. A. Fanshawe, John D. Wilson, J. M. Fuller, Ludlow Thomas, George H. B. Hill, Peter R. Kissam, John Slayback, J. C. Carey, Mendez Nathan, S. V. White, S. H. Thayer, and D. T. Worden.

The Gold Exchange will adjourn at 2 o'clock, and the following is the committee appointed to attend the funeral: James B. Colgate, C. O. Morris, B. M. Nevers, W. H. Jameson, Oswin O'Brien, C. Harvier, A. Lucker, L. C. Meyer.

The Cotton Exchange held a meeting at 3 o'clock and, having passed resolutions appropriate to the occasion, appointed the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. James F. Wenman, George Blagden, Thomas Scott, Arthur B. Graves, William P. Campbell, John H. Inman, William Woodward, Jr., Theodore Fachiri, William Whitlock, John H. Hollis, and the President of the Exchange. The Exchange will be closed at 12:30 o'clock to-day.

The committee previously appointed by the Produce Exchange met yesterday afternoon in consultation with the Committee of the Cotton Exchange and made arrangements for taking their place in the funeral cortége.

The Custom-house and the Sub-Treasury were closed yesterday, out of respect to the late Vice President. They will, however, be open for the transaction of business to-day.

ACTION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A special meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York was held at 12 o'clock yesterday, at No. 14 Pine street, to take action in reference to the death of Vice President Wilson. Isaac H. Bailey, President of the society, occupied the chair, and Mr. L. P. Hubbard acted as Secretary. Among the members of the society present were Col. William Borden, First Vice President; Mr. William A. Camp, Manager of the New-York Clearing-house; Mr. John Winslow, Mr. Stephen H. Bacon, and Mr. Clark Bell. President Bailey, in calling the meeting to order, spoke in warm terms of admiration of the late Vice President Wilson as an upright statesman and an honest man, and said that it was highly proper that the society, representing, as it did, New-England in New-York, should put upon record their sentiments in regard to the great loss which the country had sustained in Mr. Wilson's death. Mr. John Winslow and Mr. Clark Bell followed with a few remarks in the same vein, and Mr. Bell moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the society in reference to the death of Mr. Wilson. The motion prevailed, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Bell, Winslow, and Camp on the committee. These gentlemen retired, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that the committee had full power to draft such resolutions as they chose, and record them in the minutes of the society. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the New-England Society of New-York have received the tidings of the death of Vice President Wilson with a profound sense of the great loss sustained by the country. We recognize in the career of the late Vice President ample evidence of great natural gifts, sterling integrity, wise statesmanship, and unsullied patriotism.

Resolved, That while it is proper for this society to recognize the merits of our departed friend as a beloved son of New-England, we prefer to speak of him now as a statesman of national reputation, whose departure is a national loss. He had the affectionate admiration of the people, whose faithful champion he was always. The general grief at the sad announcement of his death shows how high a place he deservedly held in public estimation. We commend his high example to the young men of our country as worthy of emulation.

BROWNLOW AND FOOTE.

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS—WARM INDORSEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Ex-Gov. Brownlow prints in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* a long letter addressed to himself by ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote, in which the writer warmly commends the Administration of President Grant, and praises his Cabinet, and then speaks of the Democratic Party, to which he was formerly attached, as follows:

"Its advent to power at this time, if this were even possible, would inevitably renew former mischiefs, put at serious hazard the principles of progress, now so bounteously operating, and, in all probability, bring on scenes of anarchy and bloodshed long to be deplored. Let it therefore at once disband. Let it cease to embroil the country by absurd and profitless agitations, wholly unworthy of its former character. Let its members at once consent to become merged in the Republican Party, and participate, as true Republicans, in the election of a sage and upright Republican President next year, who, coming into office in the spirit of peace and true national brotherhood, may call around him men of known ability and patriotism, without the least regard to sectional prejudices or former political antecedents. If these blessings can be once realized, I shall be almost tempted to exclaim with Simeon of old, 'Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation!"

Upon the letter and its writer the ex-Parson comments at length, saying, among many things: "Knowing him as we do to be a brave, generous man thoroughly attached to the Union, we welcome him with open arms into the ranks of the great Republican Party, the only organization having the disposition and ability to preserve our free Republican system of Government and the union of the States. We indorse all our correspondent says in praise of President Grant and his administration. The suggestion of Gov. Foote that the Democracy disband and break up their organization contains more wisdom and patriotism than we have seen expressed in one sentence in fifty years. It is the very thing which the leaders of this demoralized and utterly worthless organization should do, and unless they do it soon and gracefully as the leaders of the old Federal Party did when they all supported Monroe after the War of 1812, they will find so many thousands of old-fashioned Union Democrats like Gov. Foote opposing them that they will be nothing more than a contemptible and powerless faction, despised by all patriotic men at home and the butt of ridicule of enlightened men the world over."

THE SCANNELL TRIAL.

THE MENTAL CONDITION OF THE ACCUSED—TESTIMONY OF DR. RALPH L. PARSONS—THE PRISONER ATTACKED WITH CONVULSIONS IN COURT.

The proceedings in the second trial of John Scannell were continued yesterday before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. John Murphy, a new witness, testified that he met Donahue once in 1871 at the opening of a political association, when he was introduced to the deceased. They adjourned to a restaurant. While there Donahue and another man engaged in a friendly struggle, and upon the witness interfereing to save Donahue from being injured by a fall, the latter drew two pistols upon the witness. Upon being prevented from discharging them by bystanders, Donahue challenged the witness to fight him a duel in the street or in the yard adjoining the restaurant. One of the pistols in Donahue's possession was subsequently discharged by one of the witness' friends in order to ascertain whether it was loaded.

Dr. Ralph L. Parsons testified to several of the prominent causes and symptoms of insanity. The witness would attach great importance to a marked change in habits and conduct as establishing insanity. He would consider great sorrow and affliction as sufficient to produce insanity. Insanity did not entirely destroy the intellectual faculties, but rather changed them. Lunatics reasoned sometimes with a great degree of skill and power. In many cases, insanity did not in the least impair the memory. It would be difficult to discover any element of insanity in the motive of revenge which was afterward executed upon a victim. The physical symptoms of melancholia were sleeplessness, general depression of appearance, and emaciation of person, the mental symptoms being mental depression, attended by delusion; persons suffering from this disease were frequently very violent in their conduct; melancholia was frequently the first stage of insanity; sleeplessness was regarded as a powerful provocative of the disease; while lunatics reasoned with strong logic, they sometimes reasoned from false premises, this very reasoning being considered as an evidence of insanity; during the process of reasoning lunatics were conscious of the operation of their mental powers, and while this was the case they often discriminated between right and wrong as skillfully as a sane person; but in the case of a man who had been bitterly wronged by another, it was quite common for such a one during a condition of melancholia induced by this injury to conceive revenge or retaliation a just and proper act.

In reply to a hypothetical question comprehending in detail the physical and mental conditions exhibited by the prisoner after the murder of Florence Scannell, the witness stated that he should assume the case one of insanity. In the case of the defendant, who was confined in a comfortable cell, and not deprived of frequent intercourse with his friends, confinement would prove beneficial. Under cross-examination witness stated that the hypothetical question put to him by Mr. Beach was expounded to him previous to his being sworn. He also admitted that he at the time suggested some amendments to the hypothesis in order to make it complete; insanity was much more easily discovered by personal examination than by means of a hypothetical question comprehending the conditions of the alleged insane person, founded upon the testimony of other persons; evidence of insanity in one person would not be considered such in another, therefore to establish the theory of insanity it was necessary to compare the eccentricities of a certain person with his previous habits and conduct. The witness also conceded that, in the hypothetical question submitted to him on his direct examination, there was nothing to indicate that the person referred to was unconscious of the result that would attend his firing a pistol at another. Upon another hypothetical question, comprehending as before the conditions of the prisoner's case being submitted to his judgment, the witness, after some reflection, expressed his conviction that in the person referred to there was not sufficient evidence of mental derangement to declare him insane.

Upon redirect examination, the same question, with additions, being for a third time submitted to him, the witness again declared that the person was insane. He also declared that there were many cases of insanity in which physicians had never been able to detect evidence of mental delusions.

Dr. Shine, Deputy Coroner, was called, and testified that subsequent to Florence's death the prisoner frequently called at the Coroners' office to obtain information as to the probability of Donahue being punished for the murder of Florence, and that on these occasions he became very wild and excited.

The case for the defense having rested with this testimony, John Callahan, a Police officer, was called, and his evidence offered in rebuttal. He testified that he remembered the disturbance in Donahue's saloon in December, 1869; he saw Scannell in Donahue's saloon immediately after the disturbance, in company with his brother and some ten others; the witness, hearing the report of two or three pistol-shots, ran to Donahue's saloon and met Scannell coming out of the store, assaulting to put his brother in an ambulance; at the station-house Scannell accused Donahue of killing Florence, which was hotly denied; thereupon Scannell said that if his brother died from the wound he should have revenge; Jacob Vyse, another Police officer, also testified to the threat uttered by Scannell at the station-house.

The testimony of James R. Woods, Surgeon at Bellevue, was then read to the jury by Mr. Rollins, to rebut the statement that the prisoner exhibited symptoms of insanity while visiting Florence, and after the latter's death. The case on both sides having been closed with this testimony, at 3:35 P. M. Mr. Beach began to sum up at 4 o'clock. After appealing to the jury for leniency and mercy in the judgment of the defendant, the speaker went directly into the legal merits of the case, and quoted numerous authorities in support of his argument in regard to the insanity of the prisoner at the time when Donohue was killed, and which he contended was done in self-defense. While Mr. Beach was describing the shooting of Florence Scannell, the prisoner was attacked, as on his former trial, with violent convulsions, producing a great sensation in the court-room. At 9 o'clock P. M. the court was adjourned until this morning, when Mr. Beach will resume his argument.

FALL FROM A TRAPEZE.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* gives the following account of an accident to a child in a theatre in that city, on Wednesday evening, of which brief mention was made by telegraph: "For several evenings past a couple of gymnasts named Lazelle and Milsan, assisted by a seven-year-old boy who went under the name of Master Freddie Lazelle, have been performing at the Theatre Comique, doing a number of very dangerous trapeze acts. At the close of the act the child, who is undoubtedly quick and plucky, throws himself from a horizontal bar close to the ceiling, and turns a triple somersault, falling on a piece of carpeting held some four or five feet from the floor. The feat had been performed successfully up to last evening, when a serious accident occurred to the child. He then threw himself from the bar and struck the carpet, which flew out of the hands of the attendants, hurling the little fellow to the floor head first. He was taken up for dead at first, amid great confusion on the part of the audience, and carried to a carriage, in which he was taken to the Montpelier House, where Lazelio was stopping. Dr. Kelley was immediately called and gave the little sufferer all the attention in his power, and finally succeeded in getting him to sleep. It is thought that he will live, if inflammation does not set in, as there are no bones broken, although he is in a precarious condition. The boy is only seven years of age, and has been on the trapeze since last April. Lazelle says that he is his own son, although it is claimed by some that he is no relation, but goes under Lazelle's name. He will be remembered as having been with Lazelle in Barnum's Hippodrome last Summer, when his wonderful leap from the trapeze caused a great deal of wonder and admiration."

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

We learn from *Galignani* that the quality of the wines of 1875 in the Gironde is generally considered good, especially in the Médoc; but in the vineyards adjoining such is not the case, as the wine, in the majority of instances, is without color and weak in alcohol, much of it also being harsh, owing to the grapes having been gathered too soon. Some cantons of the Charente-Inférieure give fine colors, but are wanting in strength. Such is the case, also, in some districts of the Lot-et-Garonne, where the tint is high but the alcohol deficient. Some exceptions, however, will have to be made in the Lot, where some of the slopes with favorable exposures have produced liquors of perfect beauty. In the South two-thirds of the crop is of inferior quality, but the remainder will be sought after for mixing. Some fine selections will be made in the Aude, and more particularly in the Pyrénée-Orientales. In the vineyards of the centre the wine is light; and in Burgundy the quality is very unequal. In presence of the paleness in the wine for general consumption, the trade will be obliged to procure the deep-colored produce of the South to strengthen the other. The general result of the situation is that the light wines of this year tend to lower prices, while, on the contrary, the dark have every chance of optimum better rates.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

VIGOROUS GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

MORE PROMISES OF A DECISIVE CAMPAIGN—THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S PLANS—A GRAND LEVEE—PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ROYAL COMMISSIONER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875.

Now that the Royal Commissioner has arrived and assumed all the administrative duties of the Government, the Captain General is more at liberty to attend to the duties of the campaign, and consequently, early this morning he took a special train at the "Quinta de los Molinos," his Summer residence, and started for head-quarters at Las Cruces. He is accompanied by Colonel and Brigadier Borbon, the cousins of the King, who are to retain the same rank they held with the Carlists before their submission to Alfonso. The Winter campaign against the insurrection is stated to have formally commenced on the 12th, but it will not receive its full impulse until all the reinforcements have arrived from Spain and the Captain General takes the field in person. As to the former condition, some 10,000 troops have arrived from Spain since the 1st of October last, and, within a short time after landing, have been armed, equipped, and forwarded to the places assigned them by the plans of the Captain General. Some are engaged in garrisoning in detachments the principal sugar plantations of the Villas, and others form flying columns to protect threatened property and raise public spirit in the district. The Government is confident, and predicts the total extermination of the rebels within the district of the Villas. All military operations are said to be carried on at present in obedience to a well-combined plan of campaign of Count Valmaseda, and with mathematical precision. Now, upon commencing the "battue," (batida,) as they call it, of any given zone, the chiefs of the columns are furnished with a minute map of the ground which they are to cover—a map made at head-quarters—in which are designated all the departments, telegraph stations, hospitals, magazines, places occupied by the forces, plantations, &c. Seventeen provisional telegraph stations have been established, to which the Captain General can forward his orders at any hour of the day or night. Each column has scouts well acquainted with the country, and spies who give full information regarding the enemy's movements, and it is confidently asserted by the Government journals that the manœuvres have commenced which will sweep the insurrection from the extensive and wealthy territory of the Villas. Before commencing the campaign the Captain General addressed an allocution to the soldiers and another to the insurgents. That to his soldiers is of the usual military and patriotic kind, while the remarks to the insurgents are given as a last warning.

The lorte, or "levee," held yesterday by the Captain General at the palace, in honor of the saint's days of the Queen Mother and the Princess of Asturias, was largely attended, as it is some years since a celebration of the kind has been held. Commissioner Rubi was there, the central figure of attraction, in a gorgeous Ministerial uniform, with a blue sash and plumed hat, the Borbons, the King's cousins, and members from the Supreme Court, the university, corporations, civil and military, and a host of officers and Government employes were also on hand. The forts fired salutes at morn, noon, and sunset, and the war vessels in port had the ensign at masthead. The United States steamer Gettysburg was noticeable for a complete sunt of bunting.

The official gazette of to-day publishes the royal decree of appointment of Rubi as Regal Commissioner. A squib is current that Rubi, like other precious stones, has been sent to Cuba to be set in gold—so cynical and doubtful are men here concerning the honesty or good faith of any officer of the Government.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Unlike your neighbors you are firmly set against the publication of what is merely sensational; and as a consequence your paper has a large circulation among college graduates and others whose good opinion the Alumni of Princeton earnestly desire for their Alma Mater. Many facts of importance have not been stated, and not a few misstatements have been made in the accounts which the various papers have given of the present "unpleasantness" at Princeton. It seems right, therefore, that you should know exactly how the case stands.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held during June, 1855, it was resolved to prohibit the students from joining or belonging to any secret societies with the exception of the American Whig and Cliosophic; to instruct the Faculty to make every student sign a pledge to this effect, and to notify the undergraduates that any of them who should violate this pledge would render themselves liable to expulsion. The reason for this action was to be found in the fact that members of some of the secret societies had been guilty of very improper conduct, and the Faculty represented to the Trustees that they could not keep good order in college unless they had access to all meetings of students. On this account the Faculty asked that all secret societies, (except Whig and Clio, which had members among the Faculty,) should be prohibited, and the Trustees granted their request. No distinction was made between good and bad societies, and because some bad students belonging to secret societies misbehaved them

will, he would be present at the time of the application for a hearing in the matter. As he was not present at the time it was deemed that he had withdrawn all opposition to the probate of the will.

John Bott, a physician, living at No. 47 West Thirteenth street, and Joseph P. Walsh, of No. 34 West Thirteenth street, while in a saloon kept by a man named Oxley, in Sixth avenue, on Thursday night, got into a drunken quarrel, which culminated in the firing of a revolver by Bott at his antagonist. The bullet passed through the lappel of Walsh's coat and lodged in the ceiling. Bott was brought before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, and committed in $3,000 bail.

On Thanksgiving morning Adolf Thiel, of No. 23 Essex street, complained to Justice Kasmire, presiding at the Essex Market Police Court, that his daughter, Rosa Thiel, had been inveigled into a disreputable house in Greene street, kept by a woman named Elizabeth Brady, and that she had been forced into a marriage. Justice Kasmire granted a warrant for the arrest of the accused and the inmates of the house. They were arrested yesterday and committed in default of $1,000 each to answer, and the girl was restored to her father.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Matter of Hynes; Jourdan vs. Jourdan; Noeggerath vs. Lalor; Douglas, &c., vs. Glass; Matter of Thorpe; Patterson vs. McCunn; Matter of Hynes.

Matter of Bowman.—Order granted.

Granted.—Matter of Goodwin; Clough vs. Borst; Mudge vs. Hoffman; Memorandum.

Bartlett et al. vs. Einstein.—Motion granted.

Motions Denied.—Purdy vs. Schlesinger; Waters vs. Crawford; Catell vs. New-York City Cigar Manufacturing Company.

Motions Denied without Costs.—Miller vs. Miller; Broadway vs. Eisner.

Judge vs. Borst.—Motion denied; memorandum.

Hanover Bank vs. Lumerverth.—Affirmed.

Memorandum.—Republic Fire Insurance Company vs. Weaver; Jung vs. Wagstaff.

Beyer vs. Haas.—Motion granted; order to be settled on motion.

Union National Bank vs. Rupper.—Denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

Kampen vs. Kampen.—Referred back to Referee for further proofs; see memorandum.

Frost vs. Van Loon.—Default opened on the terms stated in opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Judgment for Plaintiffs.—Townshend vs. Townshend; O'Donnell vs. Kerr et al.; see opinions.

By Judge Lawrence.

Weitjen vs. St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Order signed.

Grant vs. Baker.—Findings and decree signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Motions Denied.—Vance vs. Baldwin; Venino vs. Pratt; memorandums.

Morsey vs. O'Brien et al.—Motion denied.

Applications Granted.—Salomon vs. The Congregation B'nai Jeshurun; Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Byrne; Beck vs. Beck.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Hall et al.—Application granted and reference ordered.

Morgan et al. vs. Hammerstein et al.—Motion granted.

Bruce vs. Bruce.—Memorandum.

By Judge Loew.

Wehle vs. Haviland et al.—Proposed case and exceptions settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Fletcher vs. Clark et al.—Pleadings must be handed up.

BURGLARIES AND SNEAK ROBBERIES.

A LONG LIST OF DEPREDATIONS COMMITTED —OVERCOATS, JEWELRY, AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES CARRIED OFF.

On Thursday evening an adroit thief entered the dwelling No. 350 West Thirty-third street by the front door, which he unlocked with a skeleton key, while the occupants were at supper in the basement. He ascended to the second floor, which is occupied by L. F. Whitmore, and locked himself in the front bedroom. He ransacked the apartments thoroughly and secured a gold watch and chain and several other articles of jewelry valued in all at $310, with which he decamped, making his exit through the second-story window, which is situated immediately above the portico over the front door, and sliding down the columns of the portico to the stoop.

Charles Bolling, of No. 74 Elm street, while passing the corner of James slip and South street late on Thursday night, was attacked by two men who knocked him down and robbed him of a silver watch valued at $20 and $5 in currency.

Burglars forced an entrance into the office of the Vulcanized Fibre Company, at No. 17 Dey street, on Thursday night, but before they could secure any property they were surprised by one of the occupants of the building and fled.

While Alexander Hook, of No. 122 Washington street, was quarreling with a stranger in the liquor store of Joseph Cassidy, No. 114 Greenwich street, he was robbed of his silver watch, valued at $45, by some unknown person.

A clock and a pair of blankets were stolen on Thursday from the residence of Michael Goss, No. 293 First avenue, by a man who had hired a furnished room in the house on the previous evening.

Miguel Castell, mess-room steward on the steam-ship Australian, at Pier No. 21, North River, stole a silver watch, valued at $60, and $4 in money from Alexander McCready, the Second Engineer.

The butter store of E. H. Newton, at No. 1,520 Third avenue, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, through a rear window, and three dozen eggs and $2 in currency were carried off.

An overcoat valued at $50, belonging to Charles Groth, was stolen on Thursday from the restaurant corner of New Church and Cortlandt streets while the owner was eating his dinner.

The show-case in front of the shoe-store of Patrick Shortell, No. 404 Hudson street, was broken open on Thursday night and six pairs of shoes valued at $40 were stolen.

A trunk containing blankets and household linen valued at $40 was stolen on Thursday from the hallway of Mrs. Frances Burke's residence, No. 148 Madison street.

The apartments of Christian Silicox, at No. 174 Sullivan street, were visited by a sneak-thief on Thursday, and robbed of $30 worth of wearing apparel.

Two overcoats, valued at $53, were stolen on Thursday evening from the hallway of Thomas L. Osten's residence, No. 433 West Nineteenth street.

A BLACK-MAILER BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

On Wednesday last a man named Thomas Jamison visited the office of William Newman, at No. 96 Maiden lane, and representing himself as a detective from Police Head-quarters said he would suppress certain accusations made against Mr. Newman's son if paid $80. After telling the man to call again on Friday Mr. Newman acquainted Detective Reilly with the man's proposition, and was advised by the officer to give him the money when he would call, but to be sure to mark the bills. Jamison called at the appointed time, received the money, and on leaving was instantly arrested by the officer. He was taken before Justice Morgan, of the Washington Place Police Court, and was held to answer in default of bail.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER EARLE'S SALARY.

In the case in which Hugh O'Rourke, assignee of Roddy Gallagher, recovered judgment for $1,533.19 against Deputy Controller Earle Judge Donohue recently denied a motion to sequestrate Mr. Earle's salary of $583.33 for last month, in satisfaction of judgment, on an affidavit submitted by Mr. Earle that the salary was not adequate to support his family. Yesterday, however, under fresh proceedings, a temporary injunction was granted restraining the City from paying Mr. Earle his salary, and requiring cause to be shown on Monday why the injunction should not hold until a jury can pass upon the question as to whether Mr. Earle needs the whole of his salary to support his family.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

In the matter of the examination of the members of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in supplementary proceedings under the judgment obtained by Washington E. Roebling and others, Mr. Grain, one of the members of the firm, refused, under advice of counsel, to answer questions concerning the business of the firm previous to the assignment to Judge Shipman, on the ground that the assignment cut off the right to exact answers to such questions. This matter was presented to Judge Donohue for consideration yesterday, and he reserved his decision.

WHOLESALE THEFTS OF BOOKS.

The Mercantile Library of San Francisco now contains about forty-one thousand volumes. The librarian says that the custom of permitting to the subscribers free access to the shelves has given increased labor to his assistants and resulted in the loss of many thousand books. Some idea of the drain may be gained from the fact that over twenty thousand volumes have been stolen during the past few years. In a majority of cases, he thinks, the intention is to return the "borrowed" volume, but as time passes the matter is neglected and forgotten, and the book has to be repurchased by the library or be stricken from the catalogue. To avoid this increasing list of losses the officials have determined to chat in their shelves behind a railing and to allow none but the employes to enter the alcoves.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATIVE INDIA.

INDIA AND ITS NATIVE PRINCES. Travels in Central India. By Louis Rousselet. Revised and edited by Lieut. Col. Buckle. with 317 illustrations and six maps. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; 1876.

Although a good-sized library might be filled with books descriptive of India, there are very few accounts of travel in that vast and interesting country which are worth reading. We have tried many, and they are all rather feeble and common-place. One of the best is by Miss Eden, entitled *Up-Country*, but that deals with only a limited section of British India. It has been reserved for a Frenchman to produce incomparably the most satisfactory work on the country which has ever seen the light. The English who go to India are generally fully occupied with their business affairs, or if they go as tourists, they run rapidly through the chief places of interest, get a little tiger-hunting or "pig-sticking," if they are fond of sport, see a Nautch or two, buy a little jewelry at Delhi, and then return, satisfied that they have "seen India." M. Rousselet went about his work in a very different spirit. He determined to visit some of the least known districts of India—those which are still under the rule of native Princes. He spent nearly five years in his travels, and seems to have gone everywhere with observant and appreciative eyes. He was invariably well received at the native courts, and the information which he brought back with him will be studied with interest even by those who are well acquainted with the country—if any man can be said to be familiar with a country which is peopled by so many different races, and over a large part of which traveling is still a matter of great difficulty. For it must be remembered that all the good roads which exist in India have been made by the English, and if they were to withdraw from the country to-morrow, these roads alone would form a grand monument of their enterprise and energy. But M. Rousselet went far outside of the beaten tracks, and explored districts which no Frenchman has ever penetrated before. The result of his journey is a work which will be read with interest by old and young, by those who have never seen India, as well as by those who have lived and traveled much in it.

When the Prince of Wales went to India, he took with him 500 copies of this book to give away as presents to native Princes and gentlemen. The *Athenæum* condemned this very severely, on the ground that some cruel sports were described in M. Rousselet's pages, and that the natives might regard the Prince's gift as an encouragement to cruelty! This would have been worthy of the *Athenæum* in the days of Hepworth Dixon. The cruel sports described are, in reality, very few, and a man need not go beyond Calcutta to see sights which are quite as shocking as any which our author witnessed in Central India. The "churruck-pooja," or swinging festival, at which men are swung from great heights with hooks through their tongues or noses, is pretty nearly as bad as the fight between men armed with sharp claws which M. Rousselet witnessed. The fact which renders the Prince of Wales' presents rather absurd is that the persons who receive his books will not be able to read a word of them. But there are the pictures, which everybody can understand, and which undoubtedly impart to the volume a special and very high value. The sketches of the natives, and the views of cities, palaces, and natural scenery, are by far the best we have ever seen in an Indian book. Nothing worth comparing with them has ever been laid before the public. Any one who has ever seen Delhi, or Agra, or Lucknow, or Benares, will at once recognize the places sketched by the artist who accompanied M. Rousselet. They are so true to the reality that in looking at them one may almost imagine that one feels the blinding rays of the sun which beat down upon the traveler in those regions, while from the jungle-scenes the horrible malaria is almost visible to the eye. Many of the places and scenes here depicted are placed before the European for the first time. Photographs and drawings have made the wondrous Taj at Agra—that building which once seen can never be forgotten—tolerably familiar to the general reader; but the palace at Oodeypore, the Valley of Amber, the temples of the Kings at Ulwur, the palace and citadel of Ourcha—these and a hundred other superb illustrations will be new even to the Anglo-Indian, and deserve to be closely studied by all who wish to enlarge their ideas on the subject of Oriental architecture.

M. Rousselet's work was originally published in French, and this edition—which the public owe to the enterprise of the Messrs. Scribner—has been carefully translated, and edited by an Indian officer. Some unfavorable remarks were made in the *Athenæum* about the translation, but they appear to us to be as frivolous as the objection above quoted. The translation is rather a "free" one, but the spirit of the French original has been well preserved, and the English edition gains something by all the native names and phrases being properly spelled. M. Rousselet occasionally spelled proper names on the phonetic system, and Col. Buckle has restored them to the usual forms—for there are still common and usual forms, notwithstanding the recent efforts of Dr. Hunter to improve upon them. We have compared the two editions in many places, and have found here and there a few sentences of the original omitted, or, in rare cases, a few inserted by the author. In no instance has the text suffered any serious injury by these changes. It is not a careless translation, nor can it be said that the English edition is in any way less attractive than the French. The paper and typography of the former are, indeed, superior to the latter, and many of the plates have gained by the great excellence of the paper in the present copy. The impressions are clearer and sharper. Altogether, we have here an *edition de luxe* which is worthy of the most unqualified praise, and which will form one of the most sumptuous gifts for Christmas which any man or woman could send to a lover of magnificent books.

THE PORTFOLIO. An Artistic Periodical, edited by Philip Gilbert Hamerton; No. 71. London: Seeley, Jackson & Halliday. New-York: J. W. Bouton.

Both the etchings in this issue of the *Portfolio* are illustrative of rural scenery, but they exhibit a great diversity of style. One is from Sir Augustus Callcott's "Wooden Bridge," by J. Gaucherd, and the other is a sketch from Constable, etched by R. S. Chattock. They are effective and well finished, and will probably be better appreciated on a close examination than from a superficial glance. In the relative methods of execution they are instructive, more especially as studies of foliage and sky. The fac-simile engraving is very fine. It is from "The Watering Place," by J. Veyrassat, the indefatigable French painter of landscape and rural scenes, whose name, by the way, is also known to readers of the *Portfolio* as attached to some of the best etchings that have appeared in it. It is not often that a photo-engraving comes out with as much clearness and perfection of detail as we have here.

The reading matter contains several items of interest. Mr. Wornum's contribution is a brief memoir of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott, the English Claude, as some admirers have—"inappropriately," adds Mr. Wornum—designated him. To the general public he is perhaps best known by his "Raphael and the Fornarina," which has been engraved and largely distributed. The notice of Veyrassat is from the pen of René Ménard, who describes the artist as the French painter who best understands the painting of the heavy field horse; a judgment which the admirers of Rosa Bonheur may not be indisposed to question. The illustration given is from one of his best examples of horse portraiture, and one which tends much to justify M. Ménard's eulogy. Mr. J. B. Atkinson supplies the first installment of an appreciative notice of William Müller, another lover of nature, or of art as affected by nature, and we have sketches of Constable's picture by Mr. Chattock, the continuation of the memoirs of Etty, by the editor, and a valuable chapter on the methods adopted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which were in many respects exceptional and different from the usual customs of artists. In many respects, therefore, the current number will be found especially interesting.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. A new building on the old foundation set forth in twelve drawings in colors done in the ancient manner from drawings by J. R. Harris, with annotations and emendations by "The man all tattered and torn." London: Marcus Ward & Co. New-York: Perr, Young & Co. 1876.

The literature of the nursery has a dignity of its own which must not be forgotten. But if this were not the case we should not deem any apology necessary for noticing this beautiful specimen of the art of book-making as developed, not by scribblers, but by printers. Few Christmas books, if any, we imagine, will exceed it in the perfection of its mechanical details in every particular, from printing ink upward. This, apart from the quaintness of the illustrations, and the fact that there is a new, as well as the original, version of the old story will render it worthy of a place on any table.

But it may be well to justify our first remark. There are very few of the old nursery rhymes which have not a much older history than is generally supposed, and the present one is, therefore, worth noting. Æsop's tables, it is well known, are, some of them at least, to be found in a very ancient collection of Buddhist fables, and a few are traditional among the native tribes of South Africa. Cinderella occurs as a dawn maiden in the Veda, and as Rhodope in the Greek, while by many Hindus she is known as a Rajah's daughter, whose soul was in her necklace. Her father gave her golden slippers, one of which she had the misfortune to lose. But it was found by a foreign Prince, who fell in love with the foot that belonged to it, and after many tribulations and much travel he succeeded in finding its owner and marrying her. A jealous lady rival, however, stole the necklace, and, breaking it, caused the Princess' death; but her husband, discovering the secret, obtained possession of the necklace again, replaced it on his bride's neck, and thus resuscitated her. They, of course, lived together happily forever after. There is a similar tale among the Serbians, as well as among the Germans. The Greek story of Psyche and Cupid corresponds with "The Beauty and the Beast," which also occurs in similar form in the Hindu and Norse literature; and the fable of William Tell, as is well known, is told in Iceland, Finland, Scandinavia, Russia, India, Peru, Turkey, and even among the tribes of Tartary, and China, each country claiming the hero as its own. The parallel in English is to be found in the old ballad of "William of Cloudeslie." But in truth the story is of Aryan origin, Tell being the sun-god, and his arrows rays of light.

As "The House that Jack Built," is a sample on the other hand of Semitic literature. The Hebrew poem from which it rose is supposed by some to contain a parable of the Holy Land. It contains, we believe, some nine or ten verses, beginning

"A kid, a kid, my father bought
For two pieces of money,"

and concluding thus:

"Then came the Holy One—blessed be He!
And killed the angel of death
That killed the butcher
That slew the ox
That drank the water
That quenched the fire
That burned the staff
That beat the dog
That bit the cat
That ate the kid
That my father bought
For two pieces of money."

We would suggest to publishers that where so much pains is taken by them to bring out these old stories in such an elaborate form as that now before us, it would add much to the interest of the book if they would include in it a brief sketch of the origin of the tale. For this volume is too good for children to tear to pieces, although doubtless many copies of it are destined to that end, and if our suggestion were followed it would make books of this kind more acceptable to the much older children, who will now only admire the printing and laugh over the illustrations.

WRINKLES AND RECIPES. Compiled from the *Scientific American*. Being a collection of practical suggestions, processes, and directions for the mechanic, engineer, farmer and house-keeper. Illustrated. Edited by Park Benjamin. New-York: E. N. Muns.

The purport of this little book is very well described by its title. It is especially adapted to the working man and the small housekeeper, to whom often more comprehensive works upon the same subject are inaccessible when most needed, if not altogether. The recipes are all of a thoroughly practical character, and, notwithstanding what is said upon the title page, some, the editor states, are here published for the first time. Mr. Joshua Rose and Mr. R. H. Buel have rendered good assistance in the preparation of the work. So, too, have Prof. Thurston and Mr. Van Der Weyde. This should be some guarantee for the practical value of the recipes, which, so far as can be judged from a mere perusal of the book, are as well selected as they are copious and varied.

THE SHEPHERD LADY AND OTHER POEMS. By Jean Ingelow. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1875.

There is no occasion to add to the description of the contents of this volume, as it is found in the title. But the publishers have availed themselves of a number of Jean Ingelow's poems to give the public a fine specimen of the printer's and bookbinder's art. The work is beautifully printed and the binding displays much good taste in design. The selections are good, and the work is one that will be ornamental as well as valuable in any lady's boudoir.

A FRENCH PUBLIC EXECUTIONER.

The post of public executioner in Alsace, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, during the seventeenth century, was, though anything but a sinecure, very remunerative, for he received an annual salary of sixty-seven livres—a large sum at that period—from the Government, four sacks of barley and grains, four cords of wood, and 150 fagots. He was lodged at the cost of the town in which he resided, was allowed the use of a meadow, and had the monopoly of the sewage. He also had the privilege of skinning the animals killed in the town, and of appropriating any horse offered for sale which was valued at less than two florins—a price which does not give a very high idea of the horses in Alsace at that time. But he made more by his "perquisites" than by his regular salary, as he received so much for each "operation"—as, for instance, for breaking on the wheel or burning, sixty livres; for hanging, thirty livres; for exposing on the wheel, branding, and placing in the pillory, cutting down a body, putting to the question, piercing the tongue with a red-hot iron, exacting in effigy, cutting off a hand, and burning a book, fifteen livres; for branding a convict, nine livres; for splitting a lip, eight livres; for scattering the ashes to the wind, six livres; and for burying a corpse, three livres. He was also paid twenty livres for giving a parting kick to any person sentenced to banishment. The reason for paying so highly this apparently easy operation was that the executioner had to accompany the culprit to the frontier, and on arriving there to administer the kick with the following formula: "You are banished from the territory, and if you come back you will be sent to the galleys;" and in order to insure respect for his person, the Sovereign Council of Alsace prohibits under pain of death the use of the word "executioner" (bourreau), and the Council of State ordained that he should receive the style and title of "Maître des hautes-œuvres."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$14,000 Cen. P.G.bds.	106¾	700	Lake Shore		62
10,000 Un.Pac.1st.s.	103¼	600	do	s5.	61⅞
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	70	500	do		62
100 Union Pacific	73	500	do	s3.	62
500 do	b3. 73⅛	500	do		62⅛
100 do	b3. 73⅜	800	do	b3.	62¼
200 do	73¾	100	do	c.	62¼
600 Western Union	75⅜	500	do	b3.	62⅜
100 do	75⅞	2100	do		62⅜
1400 do	76	100	do	b4.	62⅝
300 do	76⅛	1800	do	s3.	62⅜
2000 do	76¼	1300	do	b3.	62⅝
200 do	c. 76¼	100	do		62⅝
200 do	s3. 76⅛	100	North-west	b3.	39⅝
300 Erie Railway	16	200	do		39⅝
1000 do	16⅛	100	do	s3.	39⅝
300 Pac. Mail	s3. 40	300	do	b3.	39⅞
200 do	40	100	do		39⅞
200 do	40⅛	400	do		39¾
200 do	40¼	100	St. Paul Pf	c.	65⅛
200 do	b3. 40⅜	100	do	c.	66⅜
300 do	s3. 40¼	100	do	s3.	66⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	106¼	200	do		66⅞
100 do	106⅜	100	Pac. R. of Mo		13⅜
100 do	s3. 106⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo		23⅜
300 North-west. Pf	s3. 54⅞	500	Rock Island	b3.	105⅞
200 do	b60. 54	200	do		105⅞
500 do	b3. 54	800	Ohio & Miss		18⅝
100 Mich. Cen	c. 64⅛	400	do		18⅝
200 St. Paul	36⅛	200	do	b3.	18⅜
100 do	36⅝	100	do		18¾
100 do	36⅞	100	do	c.	18¾
300 do	36⅝				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	b. c. 122½	$500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.	b. c. 122½
18,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.	12 116¼	73,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	b. c. 116⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Mo. 6s, I. bds.	102¾	70	Adams Ex	b. c.	101⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, N	45	14	N. Y. C. & H.	b. c.	106¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S.	45	200	Erie Rail	b. c.	s3. 16⅛
5,000 Dis. of Col.	3.65s	b. c.	69⅝	20 C. & R.	c. 16⅜
48,000 Ch. & O. 1st, Coup. on	30⅜	10	do	s3.	106⅛
5,000 Am. D.I.Co. 7s	100	100	C.,M. & St.P.	b. c.	63⅜
1,000 M. & St.P. 1st	113	100	C.,M. & St.P.	b. c.	63⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. C.	98	200	do	s3.	54
30,000 Chi. & N. W. Coup.G. bds.	89¼	100	do		54
5,000 do	b. c.	89⅛	100	Con. of N. J.	b. c.	105⅞
10,000 M. & R. 1st. C.	108⅝	10	do		105⅞
8,000 St. L. & Ala. C.	65	25	do		105⅝
13,000 Mich. C. 7s.	b3. 102	20	C. & R.	b. c.	105⅝
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	104	10	do	s3.	106⅛
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	b3. 104	100	C.,M. & St.P.	b. c.	63⅜
7,000 Cen. P. G. bds.	104¼	400	do		63⅜
1,000 Cen. P. 1st, S. J. B.	b. c.	89⅞	100	do		63⅜
14,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	103	100	C.M. & St.P.	b. c.	63⅜
3,000 do	b. c.	103¼	100	do	s3.	63⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	88¾	100	Del., L. & W.		119¾
10,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st.	81¼	15	do	b. c.	119⅞
10,000 do	81¾	20	Mor. & Essex		103⅝
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st.	91	50	Ati. & T. H.		32⅛
1,000 R.W. & O.C. 1st.	90¼	50	Chi. & Alt.	b. c.	153⅜
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, west. Div.	68	100	H. & St. J.	b. c.	33⅞
4,000 T. & W. 1st. st. L. Div.	57⅛	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	b. c.	83⅛
3,000 Erie 4th.	b. c.	92¼	200	Ohio & Miss.	b. c.	18⅝
20 Bank of Nor. Am.	100⅓	300	do		c.	18⅝
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.	99	400	do		b3.	19
60 Spring M. Coal	64	100	do			18⅝
200 West. Un.	b. c.	76¼	400	do		19
200 do	s3.	76⅛	400	do	s3.	18⅞
100 Marland Coal	18	200	do		s3.	19
100 Am. Dist. Tel.	20	200	Union Pacific			73
200 At. & Pac. Tel.	18¼	100	Rock Island	b3.	105⅜
900 Western Union	76⅛	300	St. Paul	b3.	86¼
1000 do	76⅜	100	do	s3.	86⅜
200 do	b3.	76	100	do		86⅜
100 Pacific Mail	s3.	40⅜	100	St. Paul Pref		66⅝
200 do	40⅝	10	Tol. & Wab		5
100 Michigan Central	64	100	Chi. & Alton	c60.	97
100 Erie Railway	16⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo		23½
300 do	16⅜	100	Pacific of Mo		12⅝
100 do	b3.	16	100	do		12⅝
300 North-west. Pref.	54⅛	100	C., C. & I. C		4¾
200 do	b3.	54⅛	134	Adams Express		102
10 do		54⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. Currency 6s	b. c. 125¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 Dis. of Col.	3-65	69⅛	300	L. S. & M. S.	b. c.	62⅜
5,000 do	b3.	69¼	100	do	b3.	62⅜
5,000 Ga. 8s., new	102⅜	1000	do		s3.	62¼
9,000 C. & M. 1st.	b.	103	300	do		62¼
5,000 C. Pac. 6s	bds.	106⅝	100	Union Pac	b. c.	73⅛
11,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	98⅜	100	do			73⅜
5,000 U. Pac. S. F.	b. c.	88⅝	100	do		73½
5,000 M. & S. P. 8s, 1st.	113	100	do			73¾
6,000 N. J. C. 1st.	C.	108	40	Ill. Central	b. c.	94⅛
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st.	51	50	C., C. C. & I.	b. c.	56⅜
3,000 T., P. & W.	E. D.	79	100	C. & N. W.	b. c.	39⅜
7,000 bnch. Cen. 7s.	102	300	do		b3.	39⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	104	300	do			39⅝
1,000 Chic. & N. W. C.	97¼	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	b. c.	84
1,000 Chic. & N. W.	74	100	C. & N. W.	b. c.	84
3,000 T., P. & W.	1st	68	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	1st	91⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	84⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	84⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	84⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	85	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	85⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	85⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	85½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	85⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	85¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	85⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	86	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	86⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	86¼	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	86⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	86½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	86⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	86¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	86⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	87	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	87⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	87¼	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	87⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	87½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	87⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	87¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	87⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	88	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	88⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	88¼	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	88⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	88½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	88⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	88¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	88⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	89	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	89⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	89¼	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	89⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	89½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	89⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	89¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	89⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	90	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	90⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	90¼	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	90⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	90½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	90⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	90¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	90⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	91	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	91⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	91¼	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	91⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	91½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	91⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	91¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	91⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	92	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	92⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	92¼	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	92⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	92½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	92⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	92¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	92⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	93	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	93⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	93¼	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	93⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	93½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	93⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	93¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	93⅞	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	94	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	94⅛	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	94¼	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	94⅜	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	94½	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	94⅝	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	94¾	100	do		84
1,000 Chic. & R. I.	2d	94⅞

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 2—FIDELIO, (German Opera.)

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE NEW LEAH—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox. Matinée.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA. FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor. Matinée.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT—FENCING, WRESTLING, BOXING, &c.

LYCEUM THEATRE:—LES DEUX ORPHELINES, (French drama.) Matinee.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

CHICKERING HALL.—Matinee at 2—PIANO CONCERT. Dr. Von Bulow.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT.—Mrs. Antoinette Sterling, Mr. C. Wehner, Mr. A. Lockwood.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It was recently stated in these columns that "the day the double-headed eagle replaces the crescent on the Bosphorus will also see the British standard occupying at Alexandria a position similar to that which it occupies at Gibraltar." In the purchase by the British Government of 177,000 shares of the Suez Canal we see the first step toward the not improbable protectorate of England over Egypt. No better proof could be afforded of the rapidity with which the Eastern question approaches maturity than this very bold step of the British Cabinet. The London *Times* admits that by taking such a step Great Britain will be held by all the world to have entered upon a new phase of Eastern policy. The drift of recent "inspired" articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* showed that some such stroke of policy was meditated, and the promptness with which England has seized the control of the Suez Canal may be accepted as a measure of the anxiety with which she regards the approaching transfer of the control of the Dardanelles. Constantinople has ceased to be, in any literal sense, the key to India, but the Suez Canal could not be held by a hostile power without involving the dismemberment of the British Empire. So the great work of M. LESSEPS, which Lord PALMERSTON poohpoohed, and to whose execution England was the chief obstructive, has, from the very necessities of the case, passed under British control. What effect that move may have in forcing Russia to show her hand remains to be seen.

It is difficult to estimate the exact extent of the trouble which yesterday caused an interruption of the business of several uptown banks. The banks are all comparatively small, and the number of depositors affected is not great. It is expected, according to the statements of officers, which we publish in considerable detail this morning, that there will be no loss, except by delay, to the creditors of the various institutions. The general markets were not at all affected by the difficulties alluded to.

Education in South Carolina is making progress, but not so rapidly as could be desired. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN states in his recent Message that there are 110,416 children in actual attendance on the free schools. This is about 46 per cent. of the school population of the State, which includes all between the ages of six and sixteen, and is a slight increase over the percentage of last year. It appears that 55 per cent. of all the white children and 41 per cent. of all the colored children attend—a showing by no means discreditable to the late slaves. The schools are kept open for an average period of four and a half months each year, and an effort will be made to provide funds for extending their term to six months. The Governor complains of incompetent school officers and teachers, and a lack of interest in the schools; but we think there is much cause for encouragement in the facts he recites.

The *Herald*, the *Sun*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *Evening Mail* express very decided opinions in reference to the mysterious proceedings which are reported by one of the Kelly organs to have taken place in the Grand Jury room last Wednesday. How one of JOHN KELLY'S hired papers should have the opportunity of learning the deliberations of a Grand Jury we must leave KELLY to explain—some recent evidence before a Legislative Committee proves that KELLY is not without experience in dealing with Grand Juries. We are indebted to our contemporaries above-mentioned for the fairness which they show toward us, and we can assure them that we shall endeavor to force the case to trial without a moment's unnecessary delay, and that they will find that the view which they have taken is fully warranted by the facts. The question at issue in KING'S case does, in truth, involve the liberty of the press.—In reference to the absurd and bogus libel suits of a firm of black-mailers, what we have to say will be said in court, and it will be said to some purpose.

Official investigations into the circumstances of the wreck of the steam-ship *Pacific* have been ordered in British Columbia and in San Francisco. Details of that disaster, received by mail, prove that the Captain of the ship which came into collision with the steamer was grossly incompetent, at the very least. According to his own statement, he saw the steamer's mast-head light long before the lights on board were "raised," by the approach of the two vessels to each other. At that time the steamer was on the port bow of the *Orpheus*, the Captain of which put his helm to the starboard, and kept it there until struck on his starboard side, just abaft the fore chains, by the *Pacific*. A seaman on the ship says that the helm of the *Orpheus* was changed back and forth until the collision took place. At any rate, on a clear night, when mast-head, saloon, head, and other lights were clearly seen, and in a place where there was plenty of sea-room, a sailing vessel was put diagonally across the course of a steamer, which struck and sunk at once. This is a frightful example of bad seamanship; and, as if to destroy any doubt on the subject, the Captain of the *Orpheus* blundered about the shore lights after sinking the *Pacific*, and lost his own ship in Barclay Sound, when he fancied that he was off the Straits of Fuca, thirty-five miles down the coast.

Who was at fault in the loss of the *Pacific* is yet to be ascertained. The rule which requires a steamer to keep out of the way of a sailing vessel warranted the presumption that the collision between the *Pacific* and the *Orpheus* was the fault of the steamer, especially as the Captain of the *Orpheus* asserted that the *Pacific's* lights were not visible. A rescued sailor belonging to the *Orpheus* has, however, recently made the statement that the Captain caused the collision by stupidly running his ship under the steamer's bows, while endeavoring to speak her; and that her lights were plainly visible. It is evident that a thorough investigation will have to be made before the responsibility for the disaster can be placed where it belongs. The story of a passenger on board the *Pacific*, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, shows that there was an absence of proper discipline, and a disgraceful panic among the crew after the collision, and there is little doubt that had proper measures been taken a large part of the ship's company might have been safely embarked in the boats.

THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Suppose that during the last four years the amount of money on deposit in the savings banks of the United States had shown a steady decrease. Suppose, further, that during the same period the proportion of working expenses to income had steadily increased; what conclusions would it be reasonable to draw from such a state of facts? First, that the material development of the country had been suddenly checked, and that we had entered on a period of national decline, or, what would amount to pretty much the same thing, that the improvidence of the masses of the people had so alarmingly increased that they had not only ceased to accumulate capital, but had also begun to consume capital already accumulated. Second, we should conclude that savings banks Directors had so far participated in the prevailing demoralization as to do their best to accelerate, by their extravagance, the general ruin impending over them and their depositors. Had as the times have been since 1871, there has been but a slight interruption to the established ratio of annual increase of savings banks deposits. A few exceptional cases might be cited where savings banks deposits have stood still or retrograded during the last four years, but these are of institutions which have either already suspended or which are so little trusted that their suspension would cause comparatively little distress.

What is not true of the savings banks is partially true of the general life insurance business—which is also in great measure a savings bank business—of the country. A larger number of policies terminated than of new policies obtained, has been a familiar feature of recent insurance reports, and in this State, at least, the surplus in possession of the companies has, beginning with 1871, shown a steady tendency downward. With the diminishing volume of their business, the working expenses of life insurance companies have shown no signs of diminution. There are the same exorbitant sums paid for official salaries, the same monstrous charges under expense account for advertising, printing, &c., and the same disproportionately large outlay under the head of commissions to agents. It may be urged that the business of life insurance differs from other forms of business in this, that the failure of its customers to pay is rather a profitable incident than otherwise to the company. When a policy lapses, the company not only extinguishes a certain amount of liability, but also retains the larger proportion, if not the whole, of the amount paid to secure that liability. This may help to explain why a highly-paid staff of officials can be kept up while business is at a standstill, but it certainly does not show that life insurance is conducted on principles likely to command the share of public confidence which it ought, under proper conditions, to receive.

A very large proportion of the people who agree to pay life insurance companies certain annual premiums for the remainder of their natural lives, withdraw from their contracts after having paid the first premium. A certain number of these are, undoubtedly, influenced by the conviction that they have made a bad bargain, and that the sooner they get out of it the better. That may be in most cases a mistaken conviction, but it is life insurance companies themselves who furnish the most plausible arguments in its support. A policy-holder of an inquiring turn of mind would find it quite impossible to learn from the published reports of his company what are the salaries annually paid to the chief officers of a business in which he is nominally a partner. But he will hear sums mentioned as the remuneration of Presidents, Secretaries, and so forth, out of all proportion to the salaries paid for similar services by the largest financial concerns in the country. Then, he may stumble over a statement like this in the *Sun*: "The striking of the life insurance companies has been a regular business at Albany, and there are papers and magazines published, with insignificant circulation, which live entirely on the money they get out of the companies." It will occur to the thoughtful policy-holder as strange that life insurance companies should be so persistently and successfully "struck," if they have nothing to fear from legislation which either political party could afford to support and any Governor of the State could afford to sign. Still stranger will it seem that many thousands of dollars should annually be spent to secure the good-will of journals never seen outside of insurance offices, if the companies have nothing to conceal. The dry goods merchant does not usually insert long and expensive advertisements in papers which are only seen by his rivals in the trade. Insurance companies do, and thus, by exciting public distrust, inflict an amount of damage on their business tenfold greater than could possibly follow the attacks of all the venal sheets which live by plundering them. A company which pays $5,000 for its "vindication" in the least reputable of so-called "insurance journals," not only discredits its own soundness, but helps to cast unjust suspicion over the system with which it is identified.

A little more frankness in their communications with the public, would place the life insurance companies beyond the reach of black-mailers, and a little more courage in their dealings with such gentry would greatly improve their reputation with the public. Money spent on advertising in places where it is worse than useless, is simply a criminal waste of money held under the most sacred of trusts. Many reforms are needed to insure the revival in life insurance business which all who believe in the cultivation of provident foresight among our people must earnestly desire; but among these reforms, the easiest and certainly not the least important is the abandonment of the system of buying off attack by subsidizing worthless sheets like the publications of the GOSSELLS.

HARD TIMES IN GERMANY.

The cry of "*Harte Zeiten*," or hard times, has become almost as common in Germany as in the United States. This is the more remarkable, as business affairs with her defeated enemy, France, are by no means in a very depressed condition. The conqueror, laden with the spoils of successful war, groans under financial difficulties, while the conquered enjoys more than usual prosperity. Each mail from Germany brings reports of business failures, of depression in trade, of workmen out of employ, of much production and little consumption, and, in short, of most of the troubles which are afflicting us. The depression particularly affects the iron interests of North Germany and the maritime companies of the commercial cities, such as Hamburg and Bremen. It has reached, however, many other interests, and great numbers of working people are thrown out of employ, while small traders find their business exceedingly reduced.

For this depression in North Germany there is no explanation to be found in a vitiated currency or a public debt. The financial position of Prussia has always borne the marks of the wise influence of the founder of the monarchy, FREDERICK the Great. The simple rules of economy have always guided the Prussian Administration. They nearly always spent less than they got. The Hohenzollern know how to obtain valuable services for small pay. They have rigidly kept down expenses, until now a Government *Beample* is one of the most poorly paid persons in Germany. As a consequence, the Prussian debt has never been a burden, and the whole "budget," or expenses of Army and Administration are scarcely more than half our own. The last war almost paid for itself, and the average taxes of all North Germany are about one-half of those paid in France. Still, everywhere is business depression.

The truth is that Germany has been going through the same experience which we have had here. The building of railroads has developed rapidly every portion of the Fatherland, and created a great increase in production. It is true that there never can be too much production, but there may be an excessive production in a particular branch. Germany joined the general march of the world in metallurgic industry, and aided to create more of iron manufacture than the world needed.

Then, with increased manufacture and the sudden fortunes made first by it, there arose a sudden and natural growth of speculation. To all these causes of industrial and commercial excitement was added the influence of the French indemnity, which acted upon the business and exchanges of Germany, as did the sudden creation here of paper money. All kinds of prices suddenly rose, and, with them, extravagance and speculation increased. Labor became more expensive, and salaries were gradually raised. Berlin became as costly a place to live in as New-York.

A great stimulus, too, was given to maritime matters by the success of German steamers in competing with those of Liverpool for the emigrants to America. All things for a while were as they were here during the war. But now the reaction has come. Speculation has wasted the savings of the middle classes. Industry is weighted with its own products. With some of the strongest iron companies, the stock has fallen nine-tenths. Workmen are clamoring for labor. Emigration has diminished, and thus crowded the German markets with unemployed laborers, while the steam-ship companies have fallen into embarrassments, through the lessening of their receipts from emigrants. Great stacks of woolen and other goods are on hand for which there is no demand. And yet wages remain high, and provisions are dear.

On the other hand, in France, calamity has brought prudence. Speculation has been arrested, and all classes have learned to save, and production has gone on of such commodities as are in most demand. Though taxes are heavy, times are not so bad in France as beyond the Rhine. The old French economy and the industry of the people, with the natural productiveness of the soil, have come in to save France, and, despite her defeat, she is at this moment the most prosperous country in the world.

PERFUMED PROGRAMMES.

On one or two occasions which seemed to him worthy of such distinction, the manager of one of our popular theatres has announced that every lady in the audience should receive a play-bill printed upon satin. Whether this was held out as an inducement to visit the theatre on the supposition that woman's craving for silk is such that she would insist that her husband, present or future, should spend several dollars in order that she might enjoy the delight and the distinction of reading the *dramatis personæ* from a slip of the coveted fabric worth perhaps five cents, or whether the expenditure necessary to provide those luxurious articles was due to a wild outbreak of dramatic enthusiasm on the part of the manager, we shall not undertake to determine. For use and comfort at theatre and concert-room nothing is—or, rather, nothing would be—so good as a small slip of white paper upon which the title of the play, its author's name, and those of the personages represented and of the actors who "disfigure or present" them, are printed in simple and very legible letters. But so simple and truly elegant a thing as this our managers of the theatre, and even of the concert-room, seem determined that we shall not have; and as we pass through the vestibule there is thrust into our hands a damp, smudgy pamphlet, of which an infinitesimally small space is given to the performance of the evening, the rest being occupied with puffs and advertisements of pianos, dry goods, insurance companies, hair-oil, confectionery, and rattle-traps generally.

This is bad enough of its simple self. But with the inauguration—inauguration is the proper word, we believe—of Chickering Hall by Dr. VON BULOW, a new horror has come upon us. The smudgy pamphlet is perfumed, and it is perfumed quite regardless of expense. It reeks with musk. Its odor is aggressive, formidable, in fact pugilistic, for it is quite fit to knock one down. And there is this difficulty in dealing with it, that there is no parrying its blow. We are obliged to "take our punishment," with the best face that we can put upon it. Moreover, although it strikes at the nose, which is fair fighting, its operation is decidedly "below the belt," in the production of a sickening sensation, which does not tend to the highest enjoyment of good music. It might naturally be supposed that this was the advertisement of some perfumer, and we turned over the leaves of the smudgy pamphlet expecting to find a counterpart to the usual announcement that "all the pianos used at the concerts of Herr A are from the manufactory of Messrs. B," in a line setting forth that "all these programmes are perfumed at the celebrated establishment of Smellfungus & Co." We looked in vain; there was no such announcement, perhaps from fear that a mob of infuriated gentlemen, with savage breasts unsoothed by music, would at the close of the concert proceed immediately to that celebrated establishment and raze it to the ground. But it was a lasting advertisement of the place and the occasion. For at least forty-eight hours after handling one of these programmes, the unfortunate person who did so moved in a cloud of incense, which accompanied him or her as the atmosphere accompanies the earth in its progress through space, and which proclaimed "This person was at a concert at Chickering Hall." And more, it diffused itself; it radiated; it mounted up from the returning music-lover, while he was yet at the threshold of his dwelling, into the drawing-room, and even into the bedrooms, announcing his coming. If he were unwise enough to bring one of the things home with him, he became a thurifer, an incense-bearer, and his over-coat had to be beaten and aired for a day or two to purge it of the sickening smell that told where he had passed his evening.

The object of this reckless expenditure in smells may be various. It is well known that no associations are stronger than those connected with odors. They sometimes call up scenes and incidents long past, and which otherwise might be entirely forgotten. And so it may have been intended that the attendants upon these concerts might be able *resonare dolorem*, and renew their enjoyments or their sufferings by sniffing at a perfume bottle—that bouquet de Billow might bring up a concerto by BEETHOVEN, and jockey club *à la* Chickering a fantasia by LISZT. Or, possibly, a hint may have been taken from those gentlemen who think it a sweet thing to enter a drawing-room, or even the more hidden domestic penetralia, reeking with the combined odors of straight whisky, stale tobacco, and fresh musk—a combination which we all know is so grateful to the delicate female nostril. Such persons would only have to go to one of these concerts, take a programme, and step out to see a friend in the intermission, to attain the perfection of this much-admired commingling of effluvia. But notwithstanding these possibilities, we venture to suggest that the perfuming of programmes, especially in this very "loud" manner, is hardly fair. It does not respect the rights of individuals. There are some people who like strong odors, who can endure and even enjoy a whiff of musk; but there are many others to whom perfumes, to be enjoyable, must be very delicate—who cannot endure musk—and others who think that the best smell is no smell at all. Now it is only fair that all these people, when they go to a place of public entertainment, should have their choice, and undergo such perfume as they prefer and provide for themselves, or, if they like, none at all. They should not be called upon to endure what makes them an offense to their own nostrils. As to the "elegance" of perfumed programmes, that is perhaps a matter of taste which cannot be disputed; but we are quite sure that no fault would be found if we could have the programmes with the smell left out; for although the odor of sanctity is a good thing to die in, a strong odor of cheap perfumery is not a good thing to live in.

THE BOOK AGENT'S BRIDE.

The town of Horseheads, in this State, has suddenly become famous as the scene of the elopement of a young lady with a traveling book agent. Such an event is believed to be entirely without a precedent, and it necessarily confers as wide a notoriety upon the town in which it occurred as the most elaborate earthquake could have conferred had it swallowed the greater part of the people of Horseheads, having, of course, previously well shaken them.

It would be fruitless to inquire in the columns of a daily newspaper why the human mind is so constituted as to uniformly desire to kill a book agent. Such an inquiry belongs to the province of psychology—though in no existing text-book has it been fully and properly discussed. The fact that men, without exception, thirst for the blood of book agents is perfectly well established, and we may therefore reason from it, without troubling ourselves to discover whether this impulse is congenital, or is developed by the conditions of civilized life. The meekest man, when summoned to his parlor to meet a determined-looking stranger, who instantly urges him to subscribe for Smith's *Pictorial History of Art Among the Esquimaux*, involuntarily asks himself whether the satisfaction of braining the man with his own specimen volume would not be cheaply purchased at the cost of the gallows; and the most gentle of housewives, as she violently slams the door in the face of the agent of Brown's *Humorous Travels in the Holy-Land*, mentally resolves to ask her brother, the lawyer, whether boiling water is a deadly weapon in the eye of the law. How was it possible that, in spite of this unanimous sentiment, in regard to book agents, one of that fraternity should have succeeded in inducing a young lady to elope with him? Of course, the pair fled secretly in order to escape the indignant and horrified gaze of the public of Horseheads. But by what magic arts did the book agent so completely conquer the natural instinct—in regard to boiling water—of the partner of his flight? It is idle to suppose that he concealed his true character. No book agent can do that. Even if he had shunned all allusion to subscription books until the very moment when the fair one told him she was his, he would inevitably have replied, "Then let me put you down for five copies of Brown's *Travels*, with gilt edges and illuminated covers." No! he must have carried on his wooing avowedly under the banner of the "Great Oshkosh Publishing Company," and with his carpet-bag of specimen volumes always at his side. When he urged the sincerity of his passion, he must have read to her the convincing statement that "smart agents can make fifty dollars a day with our new subscription books," and told her that if she would get her parents, brothers and sisters, and acquaintances to subscribe for a volume each, the money would be strictly appropriated to house-furnishing, with the exception of a liberal commission to be paid to her as pin-money. Undoubtedly, he presented her with elegant copies of all the works published by his firm, and when he clasped her to his bosom did not fail to assure her that his heart beat for her alone, although the fact was not perceptible to her in consequence of his carrying his subscription lists in his breast pocket. The girl may have been young, and unaccustomed to admiration. When her lover asserted that he would prefer ten per cent. commission with her as his bride, to twenty per cent. and the exclusive right to the best territory in the country without her, she may have welcomed it as the language of passion and romance. At any rate, she listened to his pleading, and is now that hitherto unknown phenomenon, a book agent's bride.

We need not doubt the reality of the affection existing between this unique pair. The book agent hath eyes and ears like other men, not to speak of a superfluity of cheek and tongue. May he not also have affections and sentiments of a tender and romantic character? Doubtless, he will bind his wife, so to speak, in red silk and plenty of gilt jewelry. It is quite possible that, under the influence of domestic happiness, his fiercer nature may be tamed. He may cease to waylay funeral coaches in order to urge the occupants to subscribe for Robinson's *Comfort of the Afflicted* in gilt cloth, and may spare the solitary widow whom he would once have compelled to subscribe for ten copies of *Mormon Iniquities*. Perhaps the marriage of this book agent may be the beginning of the end of the system which he has hitherto represented, and the time may be near at hand when book agents, tamed and softened by marriage, will abandon their cruel vocation, and the memory of it will remain, as does the memory of the buccaneers, only in blood-curdling stories, bearing such titles as *Red-beard, the Book Agent of the West*, or *The Lives, Exploits, and Dying Confessions of the Book Agents of the New-England States*.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

One of the banks in Chicago, finding itself the possessor—as a result of the fire—of certain lots of land on which as security it had lent money, has undertaken to build some cheap fire-proof houses. These buildings are designed for mechanics or persons of small means, and though containing some six or seven rooms each, are sold at $1,700 per house. To test their absolute power of resistance to fire, one of them is stored with combustible material, nearly equal to the ordinary furniture of a dwelling-house, and in the presence of various insurance officials, is fired. The experiment is perfectly successful, as nothing is burned in the building but the material provided, and the only injurious effect is a little blackening of the walls.

Unfortunately, in this City, owing to the price of land, no model dwelling-houses can be profitably built of a small size. But, in one respect, there will be no difficulty in imitating the Chicago example—that is, in building large tenement-houses, or even private dwellings, absolutely fire-proof. All who have thought much in regard to the recent terrible fires in American cities must see that the conditions for a terrific conflagration exist in New-York as much as in many other cities. Wherein is this City better guarded against fire than Boston was? Certainly not in our building material, or better supply of water, or fire-proof roofs, or in the structure of the houses. Our only advantage is in a superior firemen's organization. This we may lose at any moment through some political interference, or by the inevitable disorganization which seems to attend this municipal machinery in our cities. Let but a remarkable coincidence of unfavorable circumstances occur, such as a high wind, severe cold, (as in the fire of 1835,) short water supply, an origin of the fire in our poorest wooden quarters, such as in the Fourth Ward, and some temporary disorder of our fire organization, and New-York might witness a conflagration like that of Boston.

It would not be an incredible supposition that a large part of the City could be destroyed in a day or two. All persons with large insurance or property interests must always consider this contingency as possible. And yet, through many centuries, such a calamity has not occurred in European cities. No one ever hears of an Italian or German or French city burning up. The streets are narrow, people are careless, the fire service is not remarkable, and yet no great conflagration ever happens.

We believe the explanation to lie in the superior fire-proof structure of the European dwelling-houses. The slate and tile roofs, the cement, stone or brick flooring, the stone staircases, brick arches, and beams covered with cement, are what protect each room, and cause a fire, if it break out, to be of short duration and little extent.

A material is coming into use in this City which we hope ere long to see universally employed in the houses of large cities, even if not required by law. We refer to fire-proof blocks of cement for partitions. There are various patents of this useful invention, but the peculiarity of many of them lies in the use of partly-hollow cement or plaster squares instead of the usual lath-and-plaster divisions. There is thus no hollow space for the fire to work up in and no inflammable material in the walls and partitions to consume. Much space is saved, and as two coats of plaster are spared and the lathing, the expense is not materially greater than under the old system. The plaster is laid over these blocks, which are fitted together. Fire-proof floors must also come more and more into use, and cement and stone stairways for the large houses. Our new roofs are undoubtedly much better guarded than were the old ones, by iron girders, stone copings, and slate covering.

The great source of fire in this country is undoubtedly the furnace-flue, or hot-air pipe. If our insurance companies would cause the passage of acts which should require, under penalties, certain safeguards about every hot-air pipe, wherever it cuts a floor or partition, many destructive fires would be prevented. The safest mode of construction seems the running the pipes through chimney-flues. The safest mode of heating is by steam or hot water. Kitchens, where so many fires originate, ought to have cement floors. We have only to attend carefully to some of these details in building to make American cities as safe as European, and to protect and save a vast amount of property which each year goes off in smoke. Let the example of Chicago be followed, and careful experiments be made in other cities to obtain the most secure mode of structure for a building.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow's seventh concert at Chickering Hall took place last evening. The eminent pianist played Raff's concerto in C minor, Opus 185; Weber's polonaise in E, set by Liszt, and "Ricordanza" and "Venezia e Napoli," two of Liszt's minor compositions. This programme can fairly be accounted one of the most effective Dr. Von Bülow has as yet interpreted. Raff's concerto, although not a work in which mighty ideas abound, is thoroughly interesting, tuneful, and shapely, and its performance was of a character that allowed none of its excellences to pass unnoticed. Dr. Von Bülow played the opening allegro, with its well marked theme and powerful measures, with a crisp force which brought out the fullest tone of the instrument without ever impairing its quality; the Schumann-like strains of the adagio were sounded with infinite expression, and the finale was executed with all requisite strength of touch and brilliancy. The polonaise went still better, the martial rhythm coming forth with admirable freshness, and every note of the quick and sparkling passages standing in relief with the sharpness of a gem. There was loud applause after this number, and the artist, departing from his wonted fashion of disregarding encores, graciously repeated the whole piece. The selections from Liszt were rendered with wonderful finish of detail; elaborated tone-pictures such as these, by their extraordinary demand upon the technique of the executant, as well as upon his fancy, reveal in the clearest manner the perfection of Dr. Von Bülow's style. At to-day's matinée Dr. Von Bülow will interpret Tschaikowski's concerto, the "Moonlight" sonata, and Liszt's "Fantaisie Hongroise."

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Herr Wachtel's company sing "Fidelio" at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

"Les Deux Orphelines" will be acted *en matinée* at the Lyceum Theatre to-day.

"Our Boys," with Mr. Honey, has been reproduced at the Globe Theatre, in Boston.

The San Francisco Minstrels announce their habitual *après midi* entertainment for to-day.

Mr. J. T. Raymond appears in "The Gilded Age" at the Brooklyn Theatre this afternoon.

A matinée performance of "Caste" may be enjoyed at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon.

Miss Clara Morris performs in "The New Leah," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, this afternoon.

Mr. Thomas' special matinée concert takes place at Steinway Hall to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock.

There will be a matinée representation of "The Mighty Dollar" at the Park Theatre this afternoon.

The second afternoon representation of "Rose Michel" may be attended this day at the Union Square Theatre.

The last matinée performance of "Humpty Dumpty in Every Clime" may be attended at Booth's Theatre to-day.

The Olympic Theatre, the Eagle Theatre, the Third Avenue Theatre, and the Parisian Varieties can be visited this afternoon as well as this evening.

HOME GOSSIP.

Miss Agnes Booth performed in Rochester this week.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was this week in St. Louis.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans.

Mr. Rignold acted in "Henry V.," at the Boston Theatre, this week.

An "Agnes Ethel Dramatic Association" has just been formed in Buffalo.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers acts next week at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis.

Miss Charlotte Thompson was this week at Whitney's Opera-house in Detroit.

Mrs. James A. Oates was at the National Theatre, in Washington, this week.

Mr. Edwin Booth was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

Mlle. Julia Rivé this week gave some exceedingly attractive concerts in Chicago.

Miss Fanny Davenport acted this week at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Mr. John Murphy was, at last accounts, at the California Theatre, in San Francisco.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe was at the Philadelphia Academy of Music this week.

Mr. J. E. Owens was this week at the Baltimore Academy of Music, and Mr. John McCullough was at Ford's.

Miss Jane Coombs was this week at the Grand Opera-house, in Cincinnati, and Miss Lotta was at Wood's Theatre.

Mr. Milnes Levick acted this week at Macauley's Theatre, in Louisville, and Miss Logan appears there on Monday next.

The French drama of "Tichborne" has been translated into English and represented at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The best opera of Bizet, "Carmen," has been favorably received at the Grand Opera at Vienna.

The Italian papers are making a great fuss because the municipality of Rome have refused, by eighteen votes to thirteen, to give the subsidy demanded by the Director of the Teatro Apollo. This subsidy amounts to the modest sum of $8,000, and the theatre is besides rent free.

A serious schism has just arisen at the Burg Theatre, Vienna. Two actresses, Mme. Wolter and Mlle. Frank, after a violent quarrel, both tendered their resignations. The cause of the difference was, as usual in such cases, stage-jealousy, each seeming to think that the other obtained an undue share of applause. The chronicler who narrates the event asks, Which is right? and somewhat maliciously replies, Both.

Two daughters of the Roman composer, Polcelli, the favorite pupil of Haydn, write to the Pesth journals that they are at the extremity of misery, and are compelled to part with those relics of the illustrious composer of the "Seasons" which they have in their possession. Besides several authentic *bijoux*, they have a quantity of letters and autograph manuscripts which they are ready to sell to amateurs or antiquarians.

The directors of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, and the authors of "Le Tour du Monde en 80 Jours" gave a grand breakfast at the Grand Hotel on Sunday to the artists, to celebrate the 365th performance of that piece. Even the elephant was not forgotten, as he made his entry with Mlle. Dieu-Petit on his back at the dessert and walked round the table, appearing to relish immensely the sweetmeats with which he was regaled. After being well fed and caressed he made his exit, leaving, however, the actress behind.

A London musical critic says: "I understand that the scheme for amalgamating the National Opera with the Royal Academy of Music has been entirely abandoned. As I have before stated, the question was entirely one of terms, and the ground-rent demanded by Mr. Mapleson was far more than the committee felt justified in giving. A reply to this effect was recently delivered to the Director of the National Opera, and the negotiations are thereby closed. Mr. Mapleson will now probably fall back upon his original idea of forming, when his house is built, a school which will deal more exclusively with operatic music and the ballet."

Galignani says: "Signor Rossi has appeared at the Salle Ventadour in the elder Dumas' eccentric drama of 'Kean,' originally brought out at the Variétés, with Frederick Lemaître in the title part. The great Italian artist's personation of the English tragedian is quite different from what was formerly seen in Paris, and, in our opinion, far superior, as by various strokes of genius throughout the piece he makes the inconsistencies of the original pass before the audience without exciting either wonder or dissent. Signor Rossi was greatly applauded and repeatedly recalled. This new character, altogether of the modern school, serves to display to great advantage the versatility of his talent."

The London *Daily News* of Nov. 6 has the following: "Mr. Toole re-appeared at the Gaiety Theatre last evening, after an absence from London of eighteen months, during the greater part of which time he has been fulfilling a round of professional engagements in the United States and Canada. Always popular and always welcome, this distinguished comedian probably never yet received so hearty a greeting from a crowded house as that which awaited his entry on the stage, or rather the first sound of his voice behind the scenes in the famous 'Spitalfields Weaver;' and cheers again and again renewed testified to his unabated popularity on the stage with which he has been now for some years identified. Having been compelled to appear before the curtain after the close of 'Off the Line,' for a third time, Mr. Toole delivered the following evidently impromptu words: 'Ladies and Gentlemen: This enthusiastic applause, so prolonged, compels me to speak. I cannot resist the temptation to make an immediate acknowledgment of this extremely kind welcome home. Since I last saw you I have traveled many thousands of miles in America, and played before brilliant and generous audiences. I have had frequent hearty greetings and many successes, but believe me, both by night and by day, my feelings have wandered back to this spot. I confess I did anticipate a welcome hand, but, indeed, I did not expect so much. From my heart I now thank you.' Among pieces announced as in preparation are Mr. Albery's 'Wig and Gown,' a new comic drama from the pen of Mr. Byron, and a new extravaganza by Mr. Farnie."

The London *Daily Telegraph*'s correspondent writes of M. Offenbach's "La Créole" as follows: "If M. Bélot has betrayed a downward tendency in 'La Vénus de Gordes,' M. Offenbach has given proof in 'La Créole' of a desire to attune his lays to a more moral theme than those in which his greatest popularity was attained. In this last opera, the third brought out by him within a fortnight, he has eschewed such questionable subjects as 'La Belle Hélène' and 'La Grande Duchesse.' M. Albert Millaud's libretto is perfectly harmless, and is more fitted for an opera comique than an opéra bouffe. The principal reproach against the story is that it is too simple for three rather long acts. A sea Captain is determined to marry his ward to a scapegrace nephew, *René*, but is suddenly ordered by the Admiral to start on a long voyage. His ward is in love with a certain little lawyer, *Frontignac* by name; and *René*, while carrying out his uncle's instructions as to the marriage in other respects, substitutes *Frontignac's* name for his own. This is the entire business of the first act. In the second the happy pair, with their friend *René*, are surprised by the sudden return of the Captain. He is to remain only a few hours, so *René* and *Antoinette* pretend to be man and wife. But the Captain has brought over with him from Guadaloupe a creole *Dora*, whom, for a very obvious reason, he wants to marry to *Frontignac*. It happens that *Dora* is in love with *René*, whom she has met some months previously to the beginning of the story. The playgoer will perceive the *chassé croisé* of jealousy and love that ensues. But he will also see that the Captain must eventually learn the truth, and pardon the subterfuge practiced on him in order that the curtain may fall on a pair of happy lovers.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS' BANK.

A REPORT THAT DEPOSITORS WILL BE PAID IN FULL—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED—HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

A notice was posted yesterday morning on the outside door of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, to the effect that the bank would be closed until further notice, and the assurance was given that the claims of all depositors would be paid in full. There was no excitement caused by the closing of the doors, although at almost any time during the day a half-dozen or a dozen men might have been seen on the steps, eagerly reading the notice, trying the doors, and scanning the windows closely to see what signs of business were apparent. A bank officer stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the suspended institution is a State bank, and was started in May, 1869, by a number of wealthy business men, many of them residents of the immediate neighborhood. Among them were Messrs. Henry J. Burchell, John J. Burchell, John Davidson, O. L. Schuyler, and Leander Stone. All these named are still prominently connected with the bank, although there have been a number of changes in the Board of Directors. The bank was first opened at No. 638 Third avenue, and had a capital of $100,000. Mr. Davidson was chosen President of the bank and Mr. C. A. Waterbury Cashier. Mr. Davidson still holds his position, and Mr. Waterbury held his until December of last year, when Mr. David Morgan was appointed to fill his position, made vacant by resignation. In the Spring of 1873 the bank having, as was supposed, placed itself on a secure footing, was removed to the handsome building it now occupies, and its capital was increased to $450,000, every dollar of which was paid in. The business, which had before been prosperous, was enlarged, and a brilliant future was apparently opening before the institution. During the first three years a handsome profit was realized by the stockholders, and several semi-annual five per cent. dividends were declared. The year 1873 was, however, an unfortunate one, a large loan being made to Henry Clews & Co. This was at the time supposed to be a perfectly safe investment, but it turned out most disastrously. The loan received by Henry Clews & Co. was $200,000, only $155,000 of which was lent by the bank, the remainder being money belonging to Mr. Henry J. Burchell. The securities on which the loan was made, and which are still held as collateral, are $400,000 worth (par value) of bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad. The depression in the money market which caused the failure of Clews & Co. depreciated the value of these stocks so that a portion of them are now worth nothing at all in open market. The portion which is now considered worthless consists of $300,000 of bonds of the branch roads of the railroad company mentioned, while the remaining $100,000 consists of bonds of the main road, which are quoted in the stock market at 40, so that the actual present value held as collateral for the loan of $200,000 is $40,000. The same stringency of 1873, and the tightness of the money market which followed it, bore so hardly upon the bank that, some two months ago, the capital, having been impaired to the point of fact seriously impaired, was formally reduced to $180,000, at which figure it now nominally stands. Business has been bad with the bank for a considerable time, depositors, the most of them being trades people in the neighborhood, having, from necessity or distrust, drawn out more money than they have put in. Realization on securities in hand has been slow and difficult, and for a considerable time the step which was taken yesterday has been in contemplation. The bank officers claim that they have carried on business with great care, and that the paper which they have discounted is all of the very best class, so that no loss is expected from that source. They have cleared through the Chatham National Bank, and for a considerable time have largely overdrawn their account with that bank, being in need of assistance, and having good and sufficient collateral which they deposited with the Chatham National Bank as security for the balancing of their account.

Following is the weekly Directors' report, which was made on Wednesday morning last. It shows almost exactly the condition of the bank, as Wednesday's business was an ordinary one:

Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1875, the bank has:

On deposit in the Bank Department at Albany	$7,300 00
Bills receivable	374,059 86
Demand loans	70,887 07
Bills, checks, &c., in hands of Paying Teller	12,729 03
Current expenses for six months, including rent, salaries, &c	11,474 64
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	31,550 00
Bonds, railroad stocks, &c	44,113 50
Fixtures in office	5,000 00
Checks from City Banks	1,053 12
Notes charged to profit and loss for collection	8,176 35
Total	$504,343 57
Dr.	
Capital	$180,000 00
Depositors' accounts	239,525 15
Certified checks unpaid	21,417 05
Chatham National Bank	54,767 78
Surplus	14,540 39
Call loans	51,000 00
Discounts received	3,088 60
Dividends unpaid	4 00
Total	$504,343 57

It is claimed that the figures above show that the depositors will be paid in full, and a surplus will be left over and above liabilities of $150,000. The large item of bills receivable includes the loan to Henry Clews & Co. and some other loans, which will probably be losses in part or entirely. The notes charged to profit and loss, it is claimed, will probably be paid. They are charged in this way as a matter of form when they are sent to a notary for collection.

In the debit account the Chatham National Bank item is fully protected by ample security, so that that bank will suffer no loss. The surplus is composed in part of $11,750 assessed as a tax on the capital of the bank when that capital was already impaired. The bank contested the payment.

The following is a list of the present officers of the bank:

President, John Davidson; Vice President, Henry J. Burchell; Cashier, David Morgan; Directors, John Sexton, John J. Burchell, Michael Murray, Samuel Cooper, David Babcock, William Baird, Leander Stone, William A. Butler, O. L. Schuyler, Nathaniel Burchell, N. A. Williams, William A. Parsons, John D. Moll, A. H. Maas, C. Vanderhone.

The actual condition of the bank would probably have been unknown to the general public for some time if legal proceedings had not been commenced yesterday in Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Donohue. Suit was brought before that tribunal by Mr. Samuel Rosenbach for the recovery of $900 due him on deposits. Messrs. Flanagan and Bright appeared as counsel for the complainant. The complaint and affidavit made set forth that the plaintiff was a stockholder of and depositor in the bank for a long time; that there was a balance due him on deposit of $900. He demanded payment and the bank failed to pay—his check being presented on the 26th inst. He complained that the bank had ceased operations and closed its doors, and asked that there be an accounting between the institution and himself; that the usual injunction in such cases should be granted and a Receiver appointed. Judge Donohue granted the injunction asked for, and the officers of the bank are restrained from exercising their corporate rights, privileges, or franchises; from collecting or receiving any debts or demands; from delivering to any person or persons any of the moneys or other property of the corporation until the court shall otherwise order. Mr. William A. Butler was appointed Receiver, and was required to give bonds in $600,000. The following-named gentlemen are his sureties: Henry J. Burchell, $115,000; John C. Burchell, $115,000; John J. Burchell, $115,000; Michael Murray, $15,000; W. F. Parsons, $30,000; Garret L. Schuyler, $15,000; A. M. Parsons, $50,000; George Canfield, $50,000. The sureties on the bond to the injunction, which was fixed at $20,000, are Messrs. Rosenbach, Henry J. Burchell, and Michael Murray. It is said that the suit brought against the bank is a friendly one, and its object is to place the institution in the hands of a Receiver until certain outstanding claims can be collected and the depositors satisfied. The Receiver is one of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Davidson, one of his sureties, is the President of the bank.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

ITS SHORT EXISTENCE ENDED YESTERDAY—THE TROUBLES WHICH LED TO THE SUSPENSION.

The People's Savings Bank, No. 301 Third avenue, was closed yesterday, after a brief existence of eight years. The bank was incorporated in the year 1863, but was not opened for business until July, 1867. Charles Peck was its first President. Frederick Olmstead was his successor, and last year Dr. Charles T. Rodgers, the former Secretary, was elected President, and still retains the office. The latter informed a TIMES reporter last evening that the story of the trouble of the People's Bank began with its early history. The officers, during the Presidency of Mr. Peck, made certain investments, which, though legal, unfortunately resulted in a loss from which the bank had never been able to recover. At the time of the first run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank, three years ago, the deposits in the People's Bank were increasing and the institution was in a fair way to recover from its previous losses, but the unsteady feeling of the public which followed, and the subsequent panic, proved fatal obstacles to its recovery. Its deposits are now less than $200,000, which are included in some fifteen hundred open accounts, but not all with separate depositors. The recently published statement of Superintendent Ellis had, in the opinion of Dr. Rodgers, irreparably damaged the bank, and he, after consultation with the Trustees, deemed it wise to shut down at once and let the law take its course. He felt confident, however, that if the Trustees of the bank acted fairly the depositors would receive the full value of their deposits. Mr. Henry Beane, the Secretary, he said, had been chosen to that office because it was necessary to have an officer to act in that capacity, but the office was only nominal, as was also that of the Treasurer, Mr. Max Zonn.

Col. Cyrus H. Loutrel, whose name is on the bank window as one of the Vice Presidents, stated that he had sent in his resignation fully two years ago, and although he had never received any formal acceptance of it he had not thought it necessary to demand one. He was unable to make any statement regarding the affairs of the bank. Mr. Max Zonn, the nominal Treasurer, confirmed the statement of Dr. Rodgers in reference to his position toward the bank, and stated that he had had no connection with the financial affairs of that institution. He believed that had the statement of Superintendent Ellis not been published there would have been no necessity for suspension.

THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

ITS DOORS CLOSED FOR THE PRESENT—THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT HAS FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE SOLVENCY OF THE INSTITUTION.

Notwithstanding the fears of the depositors the Security Savings Bank, corner of Third avenue and Thirty-fourth street, is believed to be in excellent condition. The mild sort of panic which exists among the depositors was brought about by a newspaper article published on Thursday in which a remark of Mr. Ellis, the Bank Superintendent, was quoted to the effect that there had been large withdrawals from the Security Bank. The article also hinted that the bank would have to be suspended. This morning a notice was posted on the door of the institution as follows:

"This bank will decline to receive deposits or pay drafts until after an examination which has been requested shall have been made by the State Superintendent."

Mr. D. D. T. Marshall, the President, was in his office to answer all questions and to assure the depositors that there was no cause whatever for alarm. He admitted that there had been large withdrawals. The bank had paid out since the failure of the Third Avenue Bank about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but of late there had been a decided improvement in the balance of deposits and withdrawals, the latter hardly exceeding the former. The present deposits, he said, were a little over four hundred and nine thousand dollars, every dollar of which could be paid. A portion of the deposited money is invested in real estate of the very best kind; another portion is in mortgage bonds. There is not over $30,000 invested in call loans, whereas last year the call loans amounted to over $80,000. Every dollar of last year's loans has been paid, and there is not a single loan of the present list that has not been made since the 1st of January. Mr. Marshall states that he has the very best security for the present loans, all of which he says could be paid in a single day. Superintendent Ellis was at the bank yesterday, and confirms Mr. Marshall's statement, as the following card posted at the bank shows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1875.

Mr. Ellis, the bank Superintendent, was present at the bank this morning. He stated that he had perfect confidence in the solvency of the bank, and that any statements purporting to have been made by him relative to the appointment of a Receiver were without the slightest foundation. He will examine the bank Monday next.

Mr. Marshall, in conversation with a TIMES reporter last night, stated that until the examination of the Superintendent had been made the bank would remain in quiet. He had no fears of an examination. On the contrary he counted it, and he knew that what the report of the examiner would be. As soon as it should be made he proposed to call a meeting of the principal depositors and submit to them the question of continuance. If they should say "continue" there would be nothing to hinder. The bank had only to keep on its customary course. Should they desire to wind up affairs, the bank would go into voluntary liquidation," and wind up without a cent of cost. So far as he was personally concerned, he was quite indifferent, for he received no salary from the institution, but discharged the duties of President to oblige a great many of his neighbors who were depositors. The Security Bank started in June, 1869, under the Presidency of Mr. Henry T. Cagger, his partner with R. B. Cladin. Mr. Cagger died suddenly a few days after the opening of the bank, and Mr. Marshall has been the President since. The bank is used by a superior class of depositors, many of whom have deposits of nearly five thousand dollars. One hundred depositors average $2,000 each. The last report of the bank to the Legislature was—assets, $660,630 94; liabilities, $649,000 43—being an excess of assets of $11,030 51.

THE CENTRAL PARK SAVINGS BANK.

A SMALL AND UNIMPORTANT FAILURE—STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The doors of the Central Park Savings Bank, No. 734 Third avenue, were closed yesterday, and a notice was pasted up which said that they were closed by the order of the State Superintendent, Mr. Ellis. No one was in attendance inside during the day, and Mr. Marcella, the Secretary of the bank, was unwilling to give any information, saying that he had put his money and time into the bank, and that the publicity of the details of the failure would hurt him. Mr. Thomas Gearty, who has been President of the bank for about six months, said that the order of the Superintendent was given at the request of the bank officials. They had been pressed in a quiet way for the last two months by their depositors. They had kept on as long as possible, but finding that it was impossible to struggle longer they had so notified the Superintendent. He [Mr. Gearty] said that the statement of the bank would not be ready until the Receiver should get to work. He was not yet appointed, although application had been made to the Attorney General. They had nothing except the building, which had cost them, including the real estate, interest, expenses, and building bills, about seventy-six thousand dollars, and which was mortgaged for about thirty six thousand dollars. They owed nobody excepting their depositors, the most of whose accounts were small, and aggregated about forty thousand dollars. He said that the bank was chartered in 1867 or 1868, and was originally Alderman Farley's bank. Alderman Farley was the first President, and was succeeded by Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue. The next President was Mr. William Lator, the next Mr. Rose, the next Mr. J. E. Redman, and the last himself. The bank had never had any capital excepting its deposits, and the largest show they had ever made was about one hundred and six thousand dollars. They at first occupied rooms at No. 774 Third avenue, but in 1873 bought the lot now occupied by their building for about thirty-eight thousand dollars, mortgaging it for $34,500. Through Mr. Gearty's exertions they had erected a building. A debt of $4,000, which could not be collected otherwise, was worked out in the building, the bank put in about six thousand dollars cash, and the rest was supplied by himself, he taking a second mortgage.

FAILURE OF A COMMISSION HOUSE.

E. WAITZFELDER & CO. SUSPEND PAYMENT—THE AMOUNT OF THEIR LIABILITIES UNKNOWN.

The failure of E. Waitzfelder & Co., of No. 39 Worth street, general commission merchants, was announced yesterday afternoon at the Cotton Exchange. Their letter to the Superintendent, Mr. E. R. Powers, announcing their inability to meet their engagements did not create much surprise, as they were known to be in a crippled condition during the past year. The amount of their liabilities has not been ascertained. Up to September, 1874, the firm dealt very extensively in cotton and bore a high reputation, but since that period their dealings in that article have not been large, and their failure does not affect any member of the Exchange. A reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday afternoon at the warehouse of the firm, and had a brief interview with two of its members. They said that the primary cause of their failure was a loss in cotton speculations brought about by the "corners" in cotton in July and September, 1874, by which they lost very heavily. Their customers did not, they said, respond to the calls which they made upon them, and they were consequently obliged to meet the losses themselves. They hoped, however, to get over their difficulties and made a hard struggle to do so, in which all their available assets were swallowed up. They said that one of their partners in 1874 made use of some of the money of the concern to speculate in stocks, and they also said that other members of the firm used for their individual account a portion of the funds in cotton speculations. They had appointed Mr. Abraham Hocker Assignee, but they were not prepared at present to make any statement of their financial position.

RECENT NEW-ENGLAND FAILURES.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The *Commercial Bulletin* reports the following: "The heaviest creditor of Royal Silkey & Co., the failed coal and lumber firm of Watertown, Mass., is said to be the Fitchburg Railroad Company. The Eastern Railroad Company will also suffer considerably, and large lumber dealers north and east, from whom the firm derived its immense supply, will also sustain heavy losses. It is said that Pennsylvania coal dealers are also involved to a greater or less extent. Of the liabilities of the firm some $72,000 are secured and $170,000 unsecured. The creditors of Cyrus Carpenter, furnaces and ranges, Boston, have voted to accept ten cents on the dollar. The affairs of the firm will probably be settled under the composition clause of the Bankruptcy law at this rate. A composition of thirty-seven cents has been passed by the creditors of Charles M. Mathews and William E. Cox, Boston, boot and shoe dealers, of the firm of C. & M. Cox, corner of Pearl and Franklin streets. The combined liabilities of A. & A. Jacobs & Co., and H. Jacobs, provisions, Boston, are reported at about $500,000, and the assets $100,000.

THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME.

THE ASYLUM ON RANDALL'S ISLAND VISITED YESTERDAY—HOW THE INSTITUTION IS MANAGED—TESTIMONY OF OFFICERS AND INMATES.

The Assembly Committee on Crime yesterday visited Randall's Island for the purpose of inspecting the House of Refuge, under the control of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and examining into the system under which it is managed. Messrs. T. C. Campbell and John T. McGowan were the only members of the committee present. Mr. John D. Townsend accompanied them in his capacity of counsel. The committee was met by President Ketchum, Messrs. Halsted, Jarvis, Horder, and Atterbury, of the Board of Managers; Superintendent Jones, Chaplain Smith, and other officers of the asylum, who conducted them through the various departments, and displayed in various ways the discipline and efficiency of the plan under which the inmates are managed and instructed. President Ketchum before taking the committee through the building satisfied himself that they had no dread of measles, which prevails on the Island to some extent. At the close of the personal inspection the committee repaired to the manager's room and proceeded to take oral testimony.

Edgar Ketchum, President of the Asylum Society, was first examined and testified that no inquiry was ever made of children as to their religion, the institution being entirely unsectarian; the religious teaching of the children was wholly unsectarian; if there was flagrant offense, corporeal punishment was inflicted, under the direction of the Superintendent; there was no doubt that life in tenement-houses had much to do with originating or stimulating the tendency of children to commit crime; the society provided play-grounds for the inmates, schools also, and shops in which the children worked; the board made contracts for their labor when possible; there had been two knife assaults on officers within the current year; in this last case the boy was between eighteen and nineteen years of age, and he had been formerly in the Penitentiary; he was very violent and vicious; he was punished corporeally and isolated; the assailant was finally sent back to the committing Magistrate. Witness then detailed the circumstances of the murder of Keeper Calvert by one of the boys in 1872.

Israel C. Jones, Superintendent of the asylum, was then examined touching the management. The board usually exercised the power of absolute discharge in its discretion.

Mr. Ketchum here informed the committee that Govs. Wright, Fish, Dix, and Seymour, when applications had been made to them for pardon of inmates, had always declined to interfere, and referred the subject back to the society, expressing also the opinion that it was not within the power in the premises; their letters were on file on this question. The witness described at great length the mode of indenturing the inmates, the means taken to assure their comfort and general welfare under the masters, and other particulars; there were four escapes last year and four this year; in some years there had been no escapes; sickness among the inmates was very rare, and last year not a single death.

Mr. McGowan asked whether any action had been taken on the sixth charge in the investigation of 1872 as to the liberty of religious belief and the opportunity for religious exercise according to the faith of inmates. This charge had been referred to the State Board of Charities. Mr. Jones replied that no action had been taken by the State board; he thought it would be injudicious to interfere with the present system.

A bright-looking boy inmate, twenty-four months in the asylum, was next examined. He said the treatment was pretty fair and he was well fed; he had worked in the shoe shop here; had also learned to read and write; he was punished at the shop if bad, and thought he deserved it; he had no complaint to make as to his treatment; no bad language was used to him by his teachers or other officers.

A smart-looking girl, eighteen months in the asylum, was next called. She was sent here for giving "sass" to a policeman; she would be nineteen years of age next 4th of July; gave her age in court as fifteen because she did not know it then; her mother and sister had told her since; she had no fault to find with the asylum or its officers, but wanted to go home again; her mother visited her once a month; could read and write when she came to the island but poorly; could read and write better now.

George H. Smith, Chaplain of the asylum, was next examined, and defined the times and character of his services; his preaching and addresses to them were never doctrinal, but generally on fundamental principles of truth; very frequently the boys asked him to preach to them on subjects which they named, such as how to keep improper thoughts from their minds; how to conform to the laws of God as well as the civil laws; the beauty of truth-telling; how to choose and keep good company, and so on. He always complied with their requests, and commonly, in the pulpit, asked the children what they would like him to speak to them about.

MURDER ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

A GATE-KEEPER IN THE ALMS-HOUSE BRAINED WITH A HATCHET—ROBBERY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME.

For some years past Matthew Creery, aged sixty-three years, an inmate of Blackwell's Island, and lately in the employ of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, has attended to the gate in the large stone wall which separates the Penitentiary portion of the island from that on which the Work-house and Alms-house are situated. Creery served in the Federal Army, lost a leg at Gettysburg, and was noted as a man of kind and obliging disposition. He slept in a small house at the side of the gate, and rarely left it. For this reason many of the convicts and inmates of the other institutions became possessed of the idea that he was a miser. It was his custom to get up at 5 o'clock A. M., open the gate, and attend to his duty, which was to allow no one to go through without a pass save a recognized employe of the department. Yesterday morning Francis Burke, a stableman in the Alms-house, left his horses about 6:40 o'clock, and, being desirous of seeing Creery, went down to his house. He found the gate open, and on going to the door of the lodge saw Creery lying on the floor, covered with blood, and a small hatchet lying near him. Burke at once ran to the Penitentiary and gave the alarm. Dr. Kitchen, Chief of Staff of the Charity Hospital, was notified, and on proceeding to the gate found that Creery was fatally injured. The murder had evidently been committed for the purpose of robbery, as Creery's pockets had been turned inside out. An old silver watch which he wore was found lying on the floor near him, as if the murderer or murderers had been frightened and dropped it. The hatchet was covered with blood and hair. Creery's injuries were of a terrible character. By one blow of the hatchet fully two inches square of the left parietal bone had been cut out, and through this horrible wound, fully five ounces of brain protruded. On his right temple was an incised wound one and a half inches long, and under the left ear was a large bruise, as if caused by a blow from the blunt end of the hatchet. As there was extensive hemorrhage from the ears, Dr. Kitchen is of the opinion that there is a fracture of the base of the skull. The unfortunate man was removed to the Charity Hospital and placed under the especial charge of Dr. Kitchen. It is supposed that Creery had got up, dressed himself, and opened the gate, when his murderers crept on him from behind and struck him down. The prisoners in the Penitentiary were not released from their cells until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, so that the murder could not have been committed by any of them. Two inmates of the Work-house, however, were out early. These men, whose names are retained for the present by the authorities, were examined yesterday afternoon by Commissioner Brennan, and their clothes, sent to Dr. Kitchen for analyzation, in order to detect possible blood stains. On the prisoners being turned out of the Penitentiary at 7 o'clock, it was found that one of the Penitentiary guard boats had been taken out of the boat-house, and tied to the Charity Hospital wharf. This is thought to have been done by the murderers in order to throw the authorities off their track. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Eickhoff and Deputy Coroner Marsh visited the Island, but were unable to take Creery's ante-mortem statement, owing to his unconscious condition. At 8 o'clock yesterday evening, he was still alive, but sinking fast, and his death was momentarily expected.

BEFRIENDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS.

The ladies' fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, which was opened last Monday at No. 28 Union square, has been since making favorable progress. The claims of the charity which it is intended to aid are well understood, and the efforts of the lady managers in its behalf are unceasing, there are abundant prospects of substantial benefit to the institution. Mrs. Mary C. D. Starr, Mrs. Dr. T. Addis Emmet, Mrs. G. V. Hecker, and several other ladies are constant in their supervision, and the most refined taste is conspicuous in all the departments of the fair. The tables are attractively laid out, and even in cases where charitable impulses are not of the strongest it is not an easy matter to pass all the exquisite *bijouterie* without some disposition to purchase. Among the most attractive wares exhibited are the figures in wood and terra cotta. The latter especially are much admired by visitors. In fine weather the fair continues to be largely attended, and even the most inclement days have not altogether prevailed against its manifold attractions. Its immediate object is to assist in clearing off a floating debt on the Home belonging to the institution at No. 126 Seventh avenue. A sum of about six thousand dollars is required for this purpose.

THE LATE MR. W. B. ASTOR.

From the World, Nov. 26.

While the splendidly ambitious of our race are so sure of recognition and of admiration as to make it little worth our while to claim for them either the one or the other, the less demonstrative qualities which make such a man as Mr. William B. Astor more anxious to discharge his responsibilities faithfully than to earn reputation by discharging them, belong to that class of valuable human qualities which need to be set in the sight of men by others than their possessors. That Mr. Astor was ready and anxious to do all that fell naturally within the scope of his personal tastes and faculties in the way of what is technically known as man's duty to the public, we need not say. In doing things of this sort, however, he showed always an indisposition to risk meddling through others with matters not thoroughly understood by himself, which was also a rare quality, and a quality not to be lightly esteemed because it is rare. His connection with the admirably planned and patiently developed library, which will preserve the name of his family in America as the names of Bodley, of Cotton, and of Harley are preserved in England, notably illustrated this quality of his. His donations to it were liberal, his attention to its interests was constant, but he managed this, which was an outward and visible sign of his wealth, as conscientiously and as prudently as his least conspicuous piece of real estate. People carped at him, for example, because after the war broke out he hesitated to spend large sums of money in the purchase of new books for its shelves. But his reason for this hesitation was founded in common sense and good judgment. Such purchases must have been made in Europe mainly, and made there in gold against a currency steadily depreciated here by stupid and reckless legislation. Mr. Astor quietly resolved, therefore, to limit an expenditure which, thanks to the follies of our public administration, must necessarily have involved a continual waste of his benefactions. Nor do we doubt that when the provisions of his will come to be known it will be found that he has dealt with this great institution, not as the ornament and advertisement of a day or a generation for the family which founded it, but as a great and permanent investment, a storehouse of light and power for the community in which it has been established. It would be simply unjust that a citizen who has administered such a trust as that which our laws and the genius of his father imposed upon Mr. Astor, in such absolute fidelity to his own best perceptions of his own powers, should be suffered to pass away without a generous recognition of his merits. And it is more than a matter of private and social concern to be able to believe that he has bequeathed the work of his life time to be carried on by others of his blood, perhaps, with different aims, determined by different personal qualities and tastes from his own, but in a like spirit of fiduciary responsibility. It is this spirit which gives to wealth and to the principle of inheritance their sole value and their right to be. This is the spirit of the Scottish laird in the *Antiquary*, who bade his son be aye planting trees, since they would grow while he was sleeping. This is the spirit which makes civilization possible by linking the past of one man or one family with the future of a whole community. As was excellently said by one of the best of modern writers, Thomas Carlyle, "The great works that were wrought by men of former times, the great fabrics that were raised by them; their mounds and embankments against the powers of evil; their drains to carry off mischief; the wide fields they inclosed and husbanded, all this after all they achieved not for themselves so much as for posterity. Except for posterity, except for the vital prospective consciousness that while men perish man survives, property would be simply the triumph of savage force or low cunning, and the only principle of prudent and liberal conduct would be, 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.'"

WHY RUN ANY RISK with your cough, cold, hoarseness, or indeed any pulmonary or bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be had? If you have contracted a severe cold, save your lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any affection of the throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm and in healing the inflamed parts.—*Advertisement.*

Surgical Operation.

On Wednesday last Dr. Parker performed a beautiful surgical operation at the rooms of Dr. Colton, in the Cooper Institute, while the patient was under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

A QUESTION.

Why run such a risk with ether and chloroform when Dr. Colton has proved, by 80,000 trials, that Nitrous Oxide is safe?—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS MEN'S UNION, No. 285 BROADWAY.—To the Members: Our "Statistical Report," which was in type and nearly ready for press, was destroyed in the late fire corner Nassau and Ann sts., but arrangements have already been made for two hundred men to work on a duplicate edition, which will be complete in ten days. FOWLE, HERSHBERGER & CO., Managers. —*Advertisement.*

DR. BLOOD'S great remedy for CATARRH. No. 27 West 26th st., near Madison av.—*Advertisement.*

The Teeth of Dyspeptics.

Acidity of the stomach will destroy the strongest teeth, unless its effects be counteracted with SOZODONT. This pure vegetable antacid and disinfectant protects the dental surfaces by removing every impurity that adheres to them, and preventing the formation of tartar.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, 50 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

A.—Trusses.—Wear the best. "SHELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES." Comfort, safety, cleanliness, and durability. Improved patterns. Establishment No. 737 Broadway. Correct adjustment. Low prices.

Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful equal substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

For a stylish and elegant hat of extra quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

Many Suffer from coughs and colds. They should use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Children are delighted with them.

Use Hrummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

BIRTH.

STARR.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 25, a daughter, to William W. and Susan T. J. Starr.

MARRIED.

BOGERT—COMSTOCK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, R. RUTGERS BOGERT to ELSIE, daughter of Nathan and Charlotte H. Comstock, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DARLING—CLARK.—At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn Heights, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875, by Rev. Dr. Snively, Mr. WM. B. DARLING to Miss EMMA A. CLARK, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Troy, N.Y., papers please copy.

FEARING—SUTTON.—At St. Ignatius' Church, Tuesday morning, Nov. 23, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, assisted by Rev. Dr. Parkman, Mr. JOSEPH T. FEARING to Miss JUSTINE AUGUSTA, daughter of Geo. W. and Justine A. Sutton, all of this city.

HAYES—NOUGUES.—In San Francisco, Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of James Anthony, by Rev. Dr. Kelly, THOMAS HAYES, of Livermore, Alameda County, to ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Nougues, of San Francisco.

☞ Baltimore and New-York papers please copy.

PRÉVOST—SIMPSON.—At Irvington, N. J., on Tuesday, Old inst., by Rev. S. P. Simpson, uncle of the bride, E. E. PRÉVOST, of this City, to JOSEPHINE RIDGELY, eldest daughter of Capt. E. Simpson, United States Navy.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—At New-York, on Wednesday Nov. 24, CASSIE E., wife of John W. Abendroth.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, William P. Abendroth, at Port Chester N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10:10 and 12 A. M.

BARD.—The remains of Mrs. JOHN BARD will be interred in the cemetery of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, Dutchess County, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Barrytown at 8 and 11 A. M.

CARLTON.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 26, of diphtheria, ALICE EMMA, youngest daughter of Charles T. and the late Emma F. Carlton.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CHERRYOL.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, 1875, EDMUND L. CHERRYOL, aged 37 years 6 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 6 34 st., South Brooklyn.

COBB.—At New-York, on Thursday, 25th inst., EMELINE, wife of Carlos Cobb, of this City, and daughter of Hon. Joseph Field, of Rochester.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Forest Lawn, Buff lo.

CONWAY.—Thursday, Nov. 25, at his residence, No. 107 West 61st st., JAMES CONWAY, aged 68 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th st. and 9th av. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAUD.—After a long and severe illness, Nov. 26, JOHN DAUD, a native of Kirkaidy, Scotland.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Page, No. 49 Leroy st., on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

DU BOIS.—At 6 P. M., Nov. 24, of paralytic apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH MARIA DU BOIS, widow of the late Milton Du Bois, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 1 P. M. on Saturday, Nov. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Addison Du Bois, No. 417 West 34th st., without further notice. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

HULL.—At Morris Plains, on Thursday, the 25th, FREDERICK W., only son of the late Solomon Hull, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 30 days.

Funeral on Saturday, the 27th, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of his mother, Mary E. Hull. Train for Morris Plains leaves Barclay and Christopher street Ferries at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Morris Plains Depot.

PURNELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, of diphtheria, WILLIAM HOWARD PURNELL, aged 9 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 127 7th st., Williamsburg, Long Island, on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock.

RAPP.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, CATHARINE JANE, wife of Andrew A. Rapp, and daughter of Garret Vreeland, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Boyd and West Side ave., Jersey City, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STILLWELL.—At Gravesend, Nov. 25, GEORGE H. STILLWELL, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Gravesend, Long Island, on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALTON.—In Elizabeth on Friday morning, Nov. 26, THOMAS WALTON, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, Mount Vernon av., on Monday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 9:30 train from New-York, Morris and Essex Railroad.

WILLIAMSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, of pneumonia, HARRIET, relict of the late Theophilus C. Williamson, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 425 9th av., on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M.

WORTHINGTON.—On Thursday evening Nov. 25, at his residence in Irvington on the Hudson, ASA WORTHINGTON, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 27th inst., upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from Thirtieth street depot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

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NEW STYLES SOCKS.

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NEW METHOD OF GRAPHICAL STATICS. By Prof. J. J. De Boys, C. E., Ph. D., with sixty illustrations. 8vo., cloth, $2.

THE USE OF STEEL FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PURPOSES; METHOD OF WORKING, APPLYING AND TESTING PLATES AND BARS. By J. BARBA, Chief Naval Constructor L'Orient, (translated from the French,) with a Preface by A. L. HOLLEY, C. E., with eighty illustrations. 12mo., cloth, $1 50.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren st.

. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

MR. JULIUS WITTOWSKI, WHO SAILED for Europe on Wednesday in the steam-ship Bothnia, is not the Mr. Witkowski who is at present engaged in a controversy in the Times. Mr. Witkowski desires that Mr. Witkowski has given bonds for his appearance, and is ready to answer all charges made against him when called upon to do so. It will be noticed that the gentleman who sailed for Europe on the day before mentioned spells his name with two "t's," while the subject of this notice has only one "t" in his name.

JULIUS WITKOWSKI, Box No. 3,732 New-York.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1875.

Again on this forenoon there was a small and dull trade in Live Stock generally. At Sixtieth street yards Beeves sold at 9¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 8¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weights 5½ to 7¾ cwt. Milch Cows with their Calves sold at $50@$65 ℔ head. Veals and Calves held on sale. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Lambs at 7½c. ℔ lb. No fresh quotations in Hogs up to noon, when the market for City Dressed opened uncertain at our last quotations.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 126 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. scant; 52 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 84 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 22 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 45 Illinois steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. strong; 18 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,300 lb. ℔ head, at $3 50@$3 62½ ℔ cwt. George Reid sold 7 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,200 lb., at 3½c. ℔ lb. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros. 101 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Vail & Kichaway sold for selves 70 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; held on sale 32 Ohio Steers. W. Thompson sold for Farrington & Co. 22 choice Ohio Steers at 12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; held on sale 82 Ohio Steers. A. Siegel sold for self 67 fair Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 429 Michigan Sheep, weight 35,040 lb., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 278 Michigan Sheep, weight 25,720 lb., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 43 Michigan Sheep, weight 4,300 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 2 Michigan Sheep, weight 240 lb., at 6½c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—George Reid sold 2 fresh Milch Cows at $50@$65 ℔ head; held on sale 2 Springers.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for J. Woodruff 51 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 10¾c. @12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for W. V. Wood, 74 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for A. Costeline, 17 Ohio Cows and Steers, mixed, at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Herrenden & Co. 17 Kentucky Oxen at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. B. & H. Weatheimer sold for J. A. Williams 33 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for M. B. Doty, 38 poor Ohio Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong. C. Kuhn sold for M. Kahn 51 Kentucy Steers, from poor to common, from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for A. Gillespie 31 fair Illinois steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 95 Colorado Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 18 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; Klopper & Co. 21 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 17 Texan Steers at 7½c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 18 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 36 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 194 Ohio Sheep, weight 190 lb. ℔ head, at $5 25 ℔ cwt.; 174 Illinois Sheep, weight 88 lb. ℔ head, at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 79 Canada Ewes, weight 9,360 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 111 Canada Lambs, weight 8,950 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 1,019 Ohio Sheep, weight 103,040 lb., at $5 10 ℔ cwt.; 210 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,120 lb., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 173 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,190 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 521 head of Horned Cattle, 55 Cows, 71 Veals and Calves, 1,984 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 68 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-fifth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,389 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 870 head of Horned Cattle, 2,984 Sheep and Lambs, 4,187 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 790 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,559 head, or 327 cars, of which 213 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 391 cars for the same time last week, and 544 cars for the corresponding week last year; no market to-day; no transactions at the yards; no fresh arrivals were through consignments; 50 cars in the yards holding for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 10,400 head for the same time last week, and 10,400 head for the same week last year; the market for the week is about over; no sales made since last report; all through stock and lots bought to arrive have been shipped out; only a few cars of Sheep on sale in the yards. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,500 head, against 35,300 head for the same time last week, and 32,400 head for the same week last year. The market opened moderately active for Yorkers; about 1,800 head were disposed of at from $7 10@$7 15, the majority at the latter figure, and 300 head heavy Hogs, at $7 5@$7 15@$7 20; common, unedible, and thin lots; no prime lots offering; about 8 cars light Yorkers remain on sale. Cows—Receipts for the week, 60 cars dry Cows for butchers' use; majority of offerings consisting of very fair, common to fair cows of good quality. Fat Heifers in demand, fair to best lots finding ready purchasers; poorest lots have been peddled out to butchers for what they would bring; fully 5 cars remain in the yards unsold; we quote the sales of 5 cars at $3@$3 75 and $4 25 for common to best; only 3 cars dairy Cows in the market, and were readily sold at from $30@$65 ℔ head, good quality of Springers bringing the best price. There were not sufficient Calves offered for sale this week for marketable quotations, not over 10 head of all kinds being received.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, two days, 5,700 head; dull, slow, with strong downward tendency; choice native Steers, $6@$6 25; prime and good, $4 75@$5 75; Half-intimed Steers, $4 50@$5 50; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Texans, $2 50@$4 40; Cows—Receipts, 3,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; opened active and stronger, but not higher; Packers', $6 90@$7 10; a few sales at $7 25; shipping, $6@$7 10; choice Bacon, $7 10@$7 15, closing with a strong enquiry; nominents, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; dull and weak; sales at $3 50@$4 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—Flour dull. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 08¾; No. 2, $1 03⅞, spot; $1 06¾, seller December, $1 07¼@$1 07⅝, seller January; No. 3 do., 83¾c.; Rejected, 76c. Corn opened firm but closed dull and lower; No. 2, 50¾c.@51c., spot; 50¾c., seller November; 47¼c.@47⅝c., seller the year; Rejected, new, 46c.; High Mixed, 51⅝c.@52½c. Oats dull and depressed; No. 2, 30¾c., spot; 30¾c.@30⅝c., seller December; Rejected, 27c. Barley quiet but steady; sales at 88c., seller November. Rye scarce, wanted; sales at 69c. Pork firmer; held higher at $20@$20 25, spot; $19 45@$19 45, seller the year; $19 45@$19 50, seller January. Lard generally unchanged but some sales rather higher; sales at $12 37½, spot; $12 37½, seller February. Bulk meats easier but in good demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 10¾c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 14½. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Barley, 67,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bushels; Wheat, 127,000 bbls.; Corn, 99,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat firmer and ⅛c. higher. Corn weak at 50¾c. November. Oats easier at 30¼c.@30⅝c., cash or the year. Pork unchanged. Lard firm at $12 25@$12 30.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 Western Red, $1 31; Pennsylvania Red, $1 33@$1 35; Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 40; do., White, $1 15@$1 45; do., Amber, $1 45@$1 50. Corn firm and active; Southern White, old, 70c.; new, 50c.@53c.; Southern Yellow, old, 70c.; new, 50c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 73½c., spot; 73c., first half December. Oats dull but steady; Southern, 35c.@47c.; Western White, 43c.@46c.; Western Mixed, 40c.@42c. Rye firm at 80c.@85c. Hay firm, demand good; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $22@$24. Provisions scarce and firm, but quiet. Pork steady; new, $22 50. Bulk Meats—No house offering; jobbing, packed; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard quiet and steady; Crude, 12¾c.@13c.; Refined, 13¾c.; Butter steady and firm; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do., firsts, 25c.@27c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 6½c.@7c.; Refined, 12½c.@12¾c. Coffee firm, with an upward tendency; Rio cargoes, 17¾c.@20¼c.; Jobbing at 18¾c.@21¼c. Whisky firm at $1 17.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26.—Sugar—Demand active; sales, good common to fair, 6½c.@6¾c.; prime, 7¼c.@7⅝c.; strictly prime, 7⅞c.; Yellow Clarified, 8¾c.@8¾c. Molasses firmer; Centrifugal, 30c.@35c.; fair, 43c.@45c.; prime, 44c.@46c., strictly prime to choice, 47c.@50. Flour quiet; sales, common at $2 75; Double Extra, $4 50@$4 60; Treble Extra, $4 75@$5 50; choice and Family, $5 75@$6 50. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 50. Corn dull and lower; choice White, 70c. Oats quiet; choice Galena, 42c.@50c. Hay steady; choice, $25@$26. Pork dull; new Mess held at $22 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders quiet at 7⅞c.@8c. Bacon—No demand; quoted, Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. Hams—No choice new here; sales of inferior at 15c.@16c. Lard dull; Tierce, packers', 13¾c.; do., Refined, 13¾c.; Keg, 14¾c. Coffee firmer; ordinary to prime, 17¾c.@21c. Whisky steady; Rectified, 14¾@$1 17. Exchange—New-York sight, ¾ discount; Sterling, $5 48@$5 49 for commercial; Gold, 115¼.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

NEW YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 lot, East 65th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5 ..... $15,313

3 lots adjoining above, each 25x100.5; each $14,763 44,289

By Blackwell & Biker.

1 lot, 8th av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 89th st., 25x100 ..... $10,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and attic brick house with lot, No. 72 Prince st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Crosby st., lot 25.3x110.6x25.1x109 ..... $15,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 26.

8th av., w. s., 79 ft. n. of 83d st., 25x100; John W. Pirsson and wife to Jennie Burtnett. $15,500

124th st., s. s., 298.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11; Henrietta Brown to Sarah Arnold.... 10,000

124th st., same property; Alfred P. Arnold to Henrietta Brown..... nom.

King's Bridge road, e. s., 32.2 ft. s. of High Bridge av., 113x30x irregular; Morton Brock and wife, and others, to Patrick Cockhin..... 15,000

King's Bridge road, same property; Mary C. Dewey and husband to same..... nom.

115th st., n. s., 188 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11; Roderick F. Parrell, Referee, to John H. Bird..... nom.

164th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x100.11; Siegismund T. Meyer and wife to James Barrow 5,150

Hoorl av., 173 ft. n. 205 ft. n. to Doughty's Brook, x irregular, (23d Ward;) Sherman W. Kneval, Trustee, and others, to Anna H. Kneval..... 8,000

4th av., s. w. corner of 75th st., 100x102.2; Griffith Rowe and wife to William Ladd, Jr.... nom.

4th av., s. w. corner of 74th st., 75x102.2; same to same..... nom.

8th av., n. w. corner of 84th st., 100x102.2; same to same..... nom.

127th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th av., 75x99.11, (half part of;) same to same..... nom.

4th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 83d st., 50x100, (half part of;) same to Charles L. Cornish..... nom.

5th av., n. e. corner of 65th st., 75.5x100, (three-eighths part of p) same to William J. Turrell ..... nom.

9th av., n. w. corner of 105th st., 25x100.11; also, 106th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 25 x201.10 to 107th st.; also, 106th st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.11; Frank P. Perkins and wife to Martha D. Smith..... nom.

8th av., w. s., 32.4 ft. s. of 48th st., 102.10x49.5 x100x25.5; also, 43d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.8; Samuel Cohen and wife to Michael Umstadter..... nom.

Sullivan st., n. w. s., 53.2 ft. n. e. of Grand st., 74x36x irregular; also, Grand st., n. w. corner Sullivan, irregular; same to same..... nom.

Grand st., (No. 380,) n. s., 75 ft. e. of Norfolk st., 26x129; also, Grand st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Suffolk st., 25x100; Edward Dunn to Margaret McEvoy..... $6,000

60th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.4; Sidney Smith to William C. Westmore..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending to owners of real estate requiring the services of an honest, upright agent, and one in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, Mr. CHARLES E. WHITE, of No. 4 Park place. Mr. White has been our agent for some time, having the entire charge and management of our property, and conducting the same to our utmost satisfaction. Owners of real estate may safely place their property in the care of Mr. White, and feel assured at all times that their interests are being well attended to.

SARAH P. RUTTER, (per J. H. R.)
CHARLES E. ST. JOHN.
FREDERICK W. TRIPPE, No. 74 Park place.
Also refers, by permission, to
WILLIAM HENRY ARNOUX, Esq.,
Arnoux, Rich & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway.
JAMES W. GILLIS, Esq.,
Wright, Gillies & Bro., No. 233 Washington st.
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Takes entire charge and management of property in New-York, Brooklyn, and Harlem. Gives particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., and attends to all matters in connection with the repairs to property.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
TO CLOSE UP TWO ESTATES.
Five lots, 94 feet on north side
55TH ST.,
100 feet west of Park av., adjoining new brown-stone houses, three 18 and two 20-feet lots, on very easy terms. Apply to office estate of William H. Raynor, No. 1,300 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FIFTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—WE have for sale a full size plan of most convenient and attractive arrangement, in perfect order, thoroughly built; will be sold with or without handsome fixtures. Full particulars and permits from the undersigned. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, cor. Wall st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON AV., BEtween 57th and 58th sts., west side. Also, three lots in 58th st., 150 feet east of Madison av., south side; are desirable for immediate improvement; will be sold at reduced value of real estate.
CHARLES FOX, No. 12 East 45th st.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 102 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 new three-story brick and brown-stone house; all modern improvements; well built, and in good location and neighborhood; quick transit by Harlem steam-boats and Harlem Railroad; only three minutes' walk from Third avenue iron bridge. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT,—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story high-stoop brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

$30 PER MONTH. RENT.—NEW THREE-story brick and brown-stone houses; all modern improvements; hot water, gas, ranges, heaters, marble mantles, stationary tubs, &c.; only three minutes' walk from Third Avenue Iron Bridge. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR HOUSE, FULL SIZED, OF perfect arrangement, completely and elegantly furnished throughout, to rent to a private family only, for the Winter, year, or upon lease; location, 52d st., close to 5th av. Full particulars from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR the Winter, or to lease unfurnished or furnished, large and small houses, well located, at special reductions. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let for the Winter or year, near 5th av.; also a small house on 20th st., $150 per month.
E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO RENT—WELL AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED, for the Winter or longer, the first-class four-story high-stoop house No. 24 West 37th st.; possession at once. apply as above.

BEAUTIFUL FLATS TO RENT AT MODERate prices, from $30 to $60 a month, containing from seven to eleven rooms, in East 79th st. Call at the office, No. 326 East 79th st. E. KILPATRICK.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN ORANGE, N. J., to rent until May next. Address Box No. 2,218 Post Office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AND ROOMS for dwelling at No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; good stand for business. Keys at Myar Manus, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, until May 1, a fully furnished house, below 30th st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; will pay not exceeding $1,500 for the term, in advance or otherwise. Address, giving locality and particulars, J. S. S., Box No. 801 New-York Post Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WANT A small house or part of a house, furnished or unfurnished, in a good neighborhood, rent not to exceed $50 or $60 per month. Address A., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

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MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,
"ABUNDANTIA,
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of G. W. CLIFFORD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the late firm will be continued by THOMAS W. WILSON, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. T. W. WILSON.
Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1875.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COLORADO SHEEP FARMING.—A PARTY controlling good water and extensive pasturage in the southern part of Colorado is desirous of increasing his interest in sheep, and will make favorable proposals to persons willing to embark a moderate capital in this remunerative business: New-York references. Address A. C., Box No. 2,989 Post Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale cash business with from $20,000 to $30,000; will be expected to give his entire time and attention to the business; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 4,167, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; can have the very best City reference; understands her business well; also, can cook; has no silly airs; works for moderate wages; in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and washer and ironer or general house-work; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

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LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

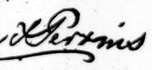
At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,



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NEW-YORK.

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SERVANTS AT J. MORISON'S FIRST-CLASS AND RELIABLE INSTITUTE, NO. 13a WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV. RESPECTABLE GIRLS WAITING; for SITUATIONS AT REDUCED WAGES. SERVANTS SERVANTS SERVANTS SERVANTS

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Girl; the best of City recommendations. Apply or address No. 414 West 25th st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; City or country. Call or address Miss A. G., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A New-England Protestant girl, very neat and tidy, as chamber-maid and waitress; has good references; no objections to the country. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., south-west corner 6th av.

COOK, WAITER, OR CARVER.—BY A young Englishman, with two years' reference from last employer. Address or apply at H. H. Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of housework, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excels in baking or pastry; is sober and obliging; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; has excellent recommendations; thoroughly understands her business; will go for moderate wages. Call or address No. 217 West 28th st.; inquire in the store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; IS FIRST-class in all branches; likewise pastry and baking; in a boarding-house, or would go into the country. Address J. L., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH COOK IN AN American family; City reference. Address French Cook, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist in washing if required; best of City references. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT COOK; THOroughly understands all kinds of baking, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., in the rear, third floor, front room.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook, with the very best of references, in a private family, for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., south-west corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT COOK; CLEAN, neat; has several years' references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY GIVING up housekeeping, to her cook (or Laundress;) highest recommendations. Call for two days at No. 53 West 46th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—CAN BE seen for two days at No. 24 West 36th st., her present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is willing to do the coarse washing; City reference given. Call at 308 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl for general house-work for moderate wages, in the City or country; has very good references. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, by a neat, competent, industrious girl; is a good, plain cook and laundress, and has very good reference. Call on, or address J. S., No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENded American Protestant girl to do general housework; would serve for low wages and a good home; is of very pleasant disposition. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., south-west corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN WHO speaks little English; is industrious, willing, and well recommended. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, speaking English and French, as lady's maid, or wait on young ladies; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; will travel; good references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT LAUNdress who can flute, polish, puff, and will do some chamber-work. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS IN either City or country; best of reference given. Call at No. 138 West 35th st.

MAID, &c.—AS MAID; WOULD BE WILLING TO attend growing children or do light chamber-work; no objection to travel; best references. Call for two days at No. 909 8th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 22, the balance of their stock at retail.
HORSE-BLANKETS OF ALL GRADES,
FUR, BUFFALO, AND WOLF ROBES.
The stock will be closed at prices never before offered in this market.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A FRENCH berline, in perfect order. Apply at 1 East 55th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXCELlent English servant, with best of references; understands her business well; can take charge of children, young or old; goes with a machine perfectly; wages no object. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL WITH most satisfactory testimonials from her last employer, as very experienced nurse; can raise an infant from its birth. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, FIFTEEN MONTHS in her last place in City; is a good seamstress; fond of children. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as nurse, or will do light chamber-work and plain sewing; good references. Call or address for two days 214 West 48th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, OR MAID.—BY AN English girl with good references, and can operate, and dresses hair nicely. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; is experienced in all kinds of family sewing; is an expert operator; willing to do chamberwork or take care of growing children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY Seamstress, with City references, having a sewing-machine, and willing to go out by the day or take home sewing; also ladies' combings made up. Call at No. 404 East 18th st., second floor, back.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; understands dress-making or care of growing children; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A NICE Swedish girl, who can procure good references. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Swedish girl to do up-stairs work in a private family; is honest, willing, and obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress in a private family; would do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; best City references as to honesty and capacity. Can be seen at No. 149 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable American Protestant girl as waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 53d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER WAITRESS. Call for two days at No. 104 5th av., from 9 to 12.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out to do washing and ironing or cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 244 East 35th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WASHING AND IRONING—FOR GENTLEmen and families, done to order in first-class style on reasonable terms; good references can be given. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with good reference, to do washing at her own home or go out by the day. Call for two days at No. 657 2d av., corner 36th st.

MALES.

AN EDUCATED, ENERGETIC, CHRISTIAN young man of business experience, good bookkeeper, desires a position of trust now or Jan. 1; first-class references and security if necessary. Address L. A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BUTLER OR FIRST WAITER.—BY AN ENGlishman, single, aged thirty-two; has the most satisfactory references. Address T. R., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, sober young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced driver in City or country; has fifteen years' City references. Address B., Box No. 2,942 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR AS Farmer and Gardener.—By a competent single man of good experience in the general charge of a gentleman's place, and will be found willing and able to be generally useful; moderate wages expected; good City reference. Address M. C., Box 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swedish young man as coachman, and useful man about house or grounds if required; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address P. Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS WILLING TO make himself generally useful; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; is a good driver; has good references; the country preferred. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN who tho

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA....WED., Dec. 1|JAVA.....WED., Dec. 15
ALGERIA....WED., Dec 8|*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold; according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upwards.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.

and regularly succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 14 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows.

MONTANA.....Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO.....Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA.....Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING.....Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class iron-screw steamers will sail from Engle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route (or the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday Dec. 11
ARAGUAY, Fournel.....Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $30, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER FRANCE, LEAVING TO-DAY, (Saturday,) 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., will call at Plymouta, (G. B.,) for the landing of passengers.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ON HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE HOWE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON.....Nov. 30, 12 noon

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Dec. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, Nov. 26
CITY OF MERIDA.....Thursday, Dec. 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Dec. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 11 and Jan. 1 for vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.....Dec. 1|COLOMBO.....Dec. 29
OTHELLO.....Dec. 15|RINDOO.....Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 29|STATE OF NEVADA. Nov. 17
NEDERLAND.....Dec. 23|SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 29|SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17
VADERLAND.....Dec. 23|STATE OF NEVADA. Dec. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS.....Nov. 18 *KENILWORTH.....Dec. 9
*LORD CLIVE.....Nov. 25 INDIANA.....Dec. 16
OHIO.....Dec. 2|PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall;)

ANDES.....Nov. —
ALPS.....Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL.....Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.|Italy, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.|England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail FRIDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Dec. 2
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports.

For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Saturday, 20th.	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th....	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d...	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d...	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th.	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th....	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th...	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th..	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th...	8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, the "United Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For Jamesburg, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Sea Girt, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Highstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

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FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.

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H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

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Tuesday, 23d...	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d...	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th.	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th....	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th...	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th..	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th...	8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, the "United Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For Jamesburg, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Sea Girt, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Highstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls at 6:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st. and 4th av.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays). Nov. 26, 1875.

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see notice below.)

9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Price extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE SHAFER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupt, will on the 14th day of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by Wm. O. Hoffman, auctioneer, at number 76 Cortlandt street, New-York City, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the interest of the undersigned in and to the stock of wines, gins, brandies, cordials, colorings, juices, fruits, casks, bungs, bottles, bitters, cider, oils, trademarks, secrets of manufacture, and assets of every description of said bankrupts.

DAVID WAGSTAFF,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

On the same day, at the same time and place, the undersigned will sell at public auction, upon conclusion of above sale, one steam boiler, pump, and engine, the steam water and gas pipes, the tanks, tubs, measures, filter boxes, filters, one safe, standing-desk, mahogany double-desk, sample bureau, with fixtures, 6 chairs, easy-chair, settee, mahogany desk, elevator, and fixtures, bottle and box labels, lithograph plates, bottle molds, land all the fruits and juices in casks, heretofore mortgaged to undersigned by The Shafer Manufacturing Company. THORNDIDE SAUNDERS, Mortgagee.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

PLYMOUTH'S REPLY TO MRS. MOULTON.

WHY THE SOCIETY VOTED TO DROP HER NAME—THE PROPOSITION FOR A COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ACCEPTED—THE CASE OF MR. WILLIAM F. WEST—HE ALSO ASKS FOR A CHURCH CONSULTATION.

The majority of the large number of the Plymouth Church brethren who were present at the regular Friday evening prayer-meeting last night remained after the close of the services to attend the business meeting, evidently with the expectation that something important would transpire. They were not disappointed. After prayer by Assistant Pastor Halliday and the confirmation of the last meeting's minutes, as read by Mr. Shearman, Mr. Halliday announced that a letter had been received from Mrs. Fanny E. West requesting that her name be dropped from the roll of the church. The Examining Committee reported in favor of granting the request, but Mr. Shearman hoped that it would be recommitted, such being the course desired by Mrs. West. A motion was next made and carried to reconsider the vote passed some time ago dropping Mr. William F. West from the roll, and, after the putting of a motion to recommit his case to the Examining Committee, the following letter from Mr. West was read and also referred:

A LETTER FROM WILLIAM F. WEST.

NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1875.

To the members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

From the New-York papers of the 5th inst., I learned that on the evening of Nov. 4 my name was dropped from the roll of Plymouth Church. From the same source I also learned that a member of the Examining Committee, who had called upon me, reported that I had made no objection to the proposed dropping of my name. As this public announcement placed me in a false position I immediately published a card stating that I had received only a few hours' notice of the proposed meeting of the church; had said to other gentlemen who had called upon me that other engagements would prevent my attendance that evening, and had asked him to request the Examining Committee to postpone action for a week in order that I might have an opportunity to communicate with them and explain the reasons for my absence from the church.

I will now state those reasons, though it seems to me that they must already be known to you. You are aware that when Mr. Tilton made accusations of adultery against Mr. Beecher I, from a sense of duty as a member of the church, instituted charges against Mr. Tilton for having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of our Pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church. Notwithstanding these charges, and after they had been entertained by the Examining Committee, Mr. Tilton's name was dropped from the roll without cause. This led to the calling by neighboring churches of the great council of 1874, by which this procedure was condemned in the strongest terms. The policy of silence which was then indorsed by you I regard as inconsistent with the purity of the ministry and the honor of the church, and I cannot conscientiously consent to attend the services and sacraments of the church until a regular and impartial investigation of the charges against the character of the Pastor shall be made by a properly constituted council. Meanwhile I protest against the dropping of my name from the roll without my consent.

I hoped that after the publication of my card you would at once call a special meeting of the church and endeavor, as far as possible, to make amends for the injury which you had done me. But as some three weeks have now elapsed and I have received no communication whatever from you—not even a notification of the dropping of my name, I now request you to unite with me in calling a mutual council to consider the action taken in my case, and to decide whether the dropping of my name, under the circumstances, was just and in accordance with the polity of the Congregational Church. I hope that you will unite with me in calling a mutual council, but in case I do not hear from you soon in answer to this request, I hereby give notice that I shall call an ex parte council, in accordance with the usages of the denomination, to vindicate my rights as a member of the Church of Christ.

Yours respectfully, WILLIAM F. WEST.

The case of Mr. West having been disposed of in the manner above described, Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond, the Moderator, asked if there was any further business before the meeting. Mr. Shearman said "Yes," and, after a short interval, produced the second letter of Mrs. Moulton, requesting a council of churches, which has been already published. When Mr. Shearman had ceased reading it, Mr. Beecher rose from his seat near the left of the pulpit and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, on the reception of the letter it seemed to me that it was very important that action should be taken by this church, not only with great wisdom and decision but with promptness. I at once consulted with Christian brethren in the ministry, and with all other brethren who happened to be within my reach, and requested that a document might be drawn up in the case that should present it to any council and to the whole world in its true light. Such a document has been prepared, and there are reasons why it should be read. I submit it as a proper reply to the letters of Mrs. Emma Moulton.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH TO MRS. MOULTON.

Mr. Beecher then read the document, of which the following is a copy:

Your letter requesting the calling of a mutual council to advise upon questions supposed to be at issue between yourself and this church has been received and duly considered. The attention of the Examining Committee was called, in the month of October, 1875, to the circumstances of your case, which were substantially these: You had, as a witness in a public trial, testified that you had never partaken of the Lord's Supper either in Plymouth Church or in any other church since the year 1870; that you had not rarely attended Plymouth Church since that time; that when you did so it was only as a favor to other persons, and that you had never entered the church since June, 1874. You also stated that you had never since 1870 attended any other church or place of worship. These facts, which were taken from your own lips, presented to the committee as clear a case of total abandonment, not merely of connection with this church, but of connection with all Christian churches, as it is easy to imagine, and these facts remain undisputed by you up to the present time. The personal observation of the committee themselves, and of numerous other members of the church confirmed your statement as to your total absence from every form of meeting at Plymouth Church from June, 1874, to November, 1875.

The fact of your continued absence from this and from every other church, and of your deliberate separation of yourself from every company of Christian believers, was deemed by the committee and is deemed by this church to admit of no dispute. When you appeared before the church you did not deny it or qualify it; but you did assign what you claimed to be an excuse for it. That excuse was that you believed the Pastor of this church to be guilty of a crime. The church would have regarded your belief in this respect as abundant justification for a charge on your part against the Pastor, made in the usual way, addressed either to the church or the Examining Committee, and demanding an investigation of his case.

Or you might properly have consulted with the officers of the church in private upon the case. Or if any circumstances made it impracticable for you to adopt either of those courses, such belief might, perhaps, have justified you in applying for a letter of dismission from this church and of recommendation to some other evangelical church. But it this church should accept such a plea as a justification of the total absence from all religious worship and of an entire disuse of Christian ordinances, it would establish the principle that the real or imagined infelicity of one professed Christian is sufficient to justify the entire renunciation of Christian faith and practice on the part of all others. No Church ever did or ever will acknowledge any such doctrine. The existence of such a fact, if it was a fact, called upon you for more diligence, and not less, in the performance of your religious duties.

When at last you were visited by a member of the Examining Committee, and notified of its contemplated action, you made no request for delay, and none for a trial. You did not even intimate a wish to receive a letter of dismission and recommendation: you appeared before the Church at the time appointed, and were fully heard. You were, by a special indulgence, allowed to appear by professional counsel who was not a member of any Congregational church, contrary to the usual practice of such churches. In the presence of your brethren you still made no request for delay, no demand for a trial or investigation of any kind. You did not deny your absence from this and from every other church. You did not allege that you had attended upon the preaching of the Gospel, or at public prayer, or at the Lord's Supper, or at any public ministration whatever, nor did you profess that you ever intended so to do. You stated that your absence was "enforced" because of an evil action which you alleged had been committed by another member of the church, and while you nominally declared your willingness to perform your duties as a church member, "so far as you could consistently" with your professed knowledge of this offense, the very language which you used at the time, as well as your previous conduct for five years made it plain beyond all doubt that what you meant was that you would fulfill your covenant in the future only as you had in the past—that is to say, not at all. And we are thus far unable to believe that you really feel it a hardship to be deprived of the right of communion with us, when upon your own showing you have for nearly five years deliberately given up such communion on your part. Your objections, however, shall be restated in your own language, and reviewed in succession.

1. You say that you have not had a "proper trial." You did not ask for one; yet you did have a full and patient hearing, and could have had no more if you had been placed upon more formal trial. Being asked whether you would answer any questions concerning your case, you peremptorily refused to do so, and declined to make any other or further statement on that occasion. The church had, therefore, all the facts before it which you were willing to give. If further light seemed to you necessary to enable the church to render a proper judgment, it was by your own act that such light was withheld. You had the benefit of every safeguard that could have been given by a formal trial, a statement of the case against you, time to prepare for your defense, the advice of counsel, a full hearing of all that you wished to say, and the privilege of silence when you wished to say no more.

2. You say that the sufficiency of the reasons assigned by you for your absence was not considered. In this you are entirely mistaken. The church voted to drop your name upon the precise ground that your reasons were wholly insufficient. We were not bound to pass any formal declaration to that effect. Our vote upon the question then pending covered the whole ground.

3. You complain that you were not arraigned for any unjust accusations against the Pastor. In this we suppose that you refer to those contained in the statement made in your own defense before the church. But the church was and still is of the opinion that your accusation against the Pastor, even if true, would have constituted no defense for your past conduct. It certainly believed them to be unjust and untrue, but it could not interrupt the orderly course of proceeding under which your past conduct was the subject of investigation in order to put you on trial for an offense committed in the very midst of the investigation. If such a course were pursued trials would never end.

4. But if you complain because you were not arraigned on account of your previous public testimony concerning the Pastor of the church, the answer is simple. So far as either the church or the committee knew, you had never made any statement impugning the purity of our Pastor, except while you were testifying as a witness in a court of justice, and, as we were bound to assume, under compulsory process. The committee did not think that they would justified in calling you to account before the church for the untruth of your language in court, and in a case which might again come to trial with you again appearing as a witness.

For the truth or falsity of the statements then made, the church felt and still feels bound to leave you to answer to other tribunals. Any other course would have subjected us to the imputation of attempting to intimidate witnesses, and might have been considered a contempt of court. And no action has been taken in your case upon the basis of your testimony, except as to that portion of it relating to your abandonment of the church, which was assumed to be true. It is not necessary to tell you that we have not the slightest belief in the truth of your present statements concerning our Pastor. We had investigated these matters before; and, after an examination lasting for two months in the church and for six months in the courts, we had come to a unanimous conclusion upon the subject. If we had renewed that investigation, even at your instance, there would have been more bitter complaint of our insincerity in assuming to cry over again a case upon which we had already pronounced judgment than there can possibly be of the course which we have actually adopted.

Nor is there anything in the question of ecclesiastical order which you attempt to raise that seems to us worthy of consideration. The rule under which your name was dropped was adopted unanimously by this church about ten years ago, while you were a member in full harmony with us. It has been applied in about fifty cases without remonstrance from you, or from any of the persons affected by its operation, or so far as the rule itself is concerned from any of our sister churches, many if not most of which, as we are informed, have expressly or practically adopted a similar rule.

The case, then, as it appears to us, is briefly this: You complain that we have acted under a rule which for ten years you have seen acted upon with reference to other members without opposition or objection. You complain that you have not had a "technical" trial for which you never asked, and when you have had a full hearing for every word you and your counsel desired to say. You complain that we would not arraign you for unjust charges when neither you nor any one else had ever asked you should be so arraigned. You complain that we did not examine into the truth of your supposed charges, while you never asked us to do so, nor offered to support any charges by proof. You complain of your exclusion from communion with this church, when for five years you have deliberately excluded yourself from communion with this and all other churches. You complain that we have given you no recommendation to any other church, while you never expressed a desire for any such thing.

In short, your entire complaint is that we failed to do things which you never asked, and do not even now ask to have done, with the single exception of the consideration of your excuses for the abandonment of the church, and those we did fully consider and pass upon.

You, therefore, request us to join you in calling a council to advise upon questions which you never submitted to us. Nevertheless, since we are at all times willing to listen to the advice of our brethren, and ready to correct any error into which we may, even unconsciously, have fallen, we accept your proposition for the call of a mutual Council of Churches, and will listen to their fraternal advice upon the six grounds of complaint referred to in your letter of Nov. 12, namely:

1. Whether you had or were entitled to a proper trial.

2. Whether you ought to have been arraigned for unjust charges against the Pastor of this church.

3. Whether we had a right, in view of your confessed and proposed absence from the communion of any church for five years, to drop your name under our long-established rule.

4. Whether the excuses alleged by you justified your course or prevented us from holding that you had abandoned your connection with us.

5. Whether we considered those excuses.

6. Whether we ought to have given you a recommendation to another church.

By order of Plymouth Church.

THOMAS S. SHEARMAN, Clerk.

It was moved that the letter be referred to the Executive Committee, who should be instructed to take the necessary steps toward the calling of a Council of Churches, and ordered to report to the church from time to time. This was carried after some discussion, and the meeting adjourned.

At the prayer-meeting last night requests were received from Agnes Newman, Anthony T. Donaldson, and Alonzo F. Thomas and wife for letters to other churches.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Arkansas Senate yesterday passed a bill changing the name of Clayton County to Clay.

Bernard Devlin was yesterday elected by acclamation member of the Dominion Parliament for Montreal Centre.

The Pope has conferred on Lieutenant Governor Caron, of Canada, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

The body of Capt. Stark, of the schooner Dall, was found on the beach at Ludington, Mich., yesterday morning. He was knocked overboard and drowned last Thursday.

Out of 23,000 Canadian Militiamen who served in the war of 1812 there were 3,000 authenticated survivors who claimed share in a bonus voted to them by Parliament last session.

It is understood that orders have been received to make extensive reductions both in the salaries and the number of employes in the United States Customs Department of the Detroit District.

Part of a gang of burglars operating on the line of the Midland Railroad were captured last week near Purvis, N. Y. A quantity of plunder and a kit of burglars' tools were found in their possession.

George Littlejohn, a carpenter, twenty-eight years old, fell down the hatchway of a building in Washington to the elevator, a distance of thirty feet, and soon after died. He leaves a wife and three children.

Ex-Alderman Clement, of Toronto, Canada, was arrested yesterday on a charge of complicity in the murder of the late Miss Gilmour, for causing whose death Dr. Davis and wife were recently sentenced to be hanged.

Line, the signal officer on Mount Washington, who was supposed to have been lost on the mountain during the severe storm of Wednesday, reached the summit next morning in an exhausted condition, having passed the night in a deserted hut.

John Kornman, living near Lawrenceburg, Ind., whose wife had sued for a divorce, visited her Thursday night, quarreled with her, burned her barn and contents, fired at her with a revolver, doing no injury, and then shot himself three times in the head. He will probably recover.

The public funeral services of the late John Wells, Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, were held in the Unitarian Church, at Brookline, yesterday. The Bar was represented by many of the most prominent members from all parts of the State. The Justices of the Supreme Court acted as pall-bearers. The remains were interred at the Forrat Hills Cemetery.

THE TIMES, in relating the defalcation of Mr. H. A. Mann, Sr., Treasurer of Saratoga County, stated that the firm of Medbery & Mann, of Ballston Spa, paper collar manufacturers, had failed by reason of implication in Mr. Mann's affairs. We have learned since that this statement was incorrect, as the firm, though embarrassed by indorsing Mr. Mann's paper to a large amount, has neither failed nor suspended, but is, on the contrary, in constant operation, with the certainty of meeting all its liabilities.

A RAILROAD SCHEME.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—The *Herald* will publish to-morrow a rumor that a movement is on foot by which the Grand Trunk Railroad hopes to get control of the Eastern Railroad and gain an outlet at Boston. It is claimed that the English capitalists controlling the Grand Trunk Road have already in their possession more than the half of the first mortgage bonds of the Eastern Road, and hope to throw it into bankruptcy, and eventually get it into the possession of the Grand Trunk Road.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Nov. 26.—About 9 P. M. yesterday F. G. Welsh and John Mullanply, two young men of this place, were assaulted near Carver Bridge by a tramp, armed with a long dirk, and both were badly cut. Mullanply is in a precarious condition. The tramp was arrested, and the dirk found in his possession. Later in the night V. Grimes was found near the railroad-track, unconscious and bleeding profusely. He assailant is as yet unknown.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SPORTS AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

THE HOUSE CHAMPIONS STILL UNCONQUERED—AN EXCITING EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The disagreeable weather doubtless prevented a good many persons from attending the gladiatorial tournament last evening; nevertheless, there was a large audience present. The evening's entertainment was as attractive as usual, the audience manifesting their approval by frequent bursts of applause. The sport commenced with a sparring bout between M. Coburn, the house champion, and Sam Collyer, the retired prize-fighter. It was a lively display of hit and counter-hit, both men good-naturedly using every effort to win the prize. Both took evident delight in hitting his opponent as hard and often as possible. The judges' decision was to the effect that the hitting was equal, but that Coburn displayed the most science. Then came a display of fencing with foils by skilled individuals wearing fancy uniforms and wire masks to protect their faces. As before, Regis Senac stood champion for the house, his opponent being Prof. L. Caton, a man well known among fencers. The former is probably one of the most skillful and scientific wielders of foils in this country. He is a master of fence, and is withal graceful, active, and intelligent. The Professor was the younger of the two, but he was not sufficiently skilled to successfully parry the repeated thrusts of his antagonist. In a very few minutes their black plastrons showed numerous chalk marks, and the acknowledgment, *touché*, was frequently heard. Twice Senac disarmed his opponent, and once he himself suffered the same mishap. Finally the result was decided in favor of Senac by a score of twelve to six. This was followed by a boxing match between "Billy" Edwards and Arthur Chambers, two shining members of that fraternity whose chief pleasure is to meet within the roped arena. The record of the two is a prominent part of the history of flistic sports. On this occasion each wore his gold-plated champion belt, presented him by admiring friends for good conduct in and out of the ring. In size and weight the two are pretty evenly matched; but in personal appearance they are strikingly different. Edwards is a blonde, Chambers a brunette. The former has a pleasant, agreeable face; the latter looks quite pugnacious. Both were neatly dressed in full ring costume. The display was one of scientific knowledge of the "manly art." Both being new to receiving punishment, but few blows, knew how to deliver them, and the struggle for the purse was lively and entertaining. One attacked the other with all his might; the other retaliated to the best of his ability. Blow after blow fell upon either face; powerful hits were made upon breast and body. One, two, three, and then the certain sound of hit was heard. Chambers' face was reddened and he requested sparring. Edwards was pale with exertion. The one was as good-humored as the other. When they rushed together and clinched, in true ring style, their earnest attempts to outwind each other were highly relished by the spectators. After the "wind up" they were twice recalled. The feats of strength by Mr. J. Messinger and Andre Christol were fairly rendered. The former's cannon-ball tossing was equal to his previous efforts. Mons. Christol's display smacked considerably of the circus. One of his feats was carrying a man weighing 160 pounds around the stage simply by holding the round of the chair in which the man was seated, with his teeth. He also fixed a strap to a 100-pound dumb-bell, and held with his teeth at the end of the floor, while balancing himself on his hands. In the boxing match between heavy weights it was the general opinion of the house that the champion, Joseph Coburn, got the worst of it. His opponent on this occasion was "Steve" Taylor, who certainly is a heavy weight, weighing as he does not less than 210 pounds. He was the most powerful, and was equally skilled in the use of the gloves. He is particularly quick with his left, but uses his right arm to good advantage on any possible occasion. It seemed almost impossible for Coburn to break through his guard, so well did he protect himself. Of course, there were exceptions, but as a rule Coburn could not manage to strike Taylor. His other hand, however, rained blow after blow upon the face and breast of the house champion. The judges decided the match a draw, whereupon the audience groaned and hissed heartily. There was a display of Indian club swinging by J. M. Laflin, and then came the great sport of the evening. This was a wrestling match between Andre Christol and Monsieur Du Mortier. The latter has been in his day a skilled wrestler, but he is getting too old in years, and of late has not taken proper care of himself to be successful. He was quick in his movements, but not so powerful as the champion. The struggle, however, was a fine one, and gave undoubted delight to all present. The men closed upon each other and fall after fall followed in quick succession, they were not fair ones, the men invariably freeing themselves at the critical moment. So the contest continued for some time, neither apparently able to gain an advantage; but after a while the new-comer's strength began to fail him, and the result was no longer doubtful. Du Mortier undertook to hurl Christol to the floor and was near succeeding. In his efforts he neglected to guard against the wily tricks of the under man, and in a twinkling he was hurled beneath and placed fairly upon his back. The house champion still remained unvanquished. The evening's entertainment concluded with a handicap velocipede race of thirty-five laps or five miles, for which there were six entries. The result was as follows: W. C. McClellan, (scratch,) 1; A. P. Messinger, (scratch,) 2; W. T. Timmings, (5 laps,) 3; W. E. Harding, (3 laps,) 4; August Mornand, (2 laps,) 5; Frank Shaw, (5 laps,) 6. Time—18m. 33s.

This will be the last evening of the tournament. In addition to other interesting features there will be two wrestling matches, one the Graeco-Roman, the other elbow and collar style.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

The arrangements for the funeral of the late William B. Astor have been fully completed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Isaac H. Brown, the sexton of Grace Church, according to the orders of the family of the deceased. They are identical with those published in THE TIMES on Thursday morning. The family and immediate relatives and friends of Mr. Astor will meet at his late residence, No. 372 Fifth Avenue, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and accompany the remains to the Trinity Chapel, No. 15 West Twenty-fifth street, where the funeral services will be held, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M. The services will be conducted by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of Eastern New-York, and Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, assisted by Rev. Edward C. Houghton, Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration; Rev. Hugh Miller Thomson, Rector of Christ Church, and Rev. John W. Moore. After the conclusion of the services at the church the remains will be conveyed to Trinity Cemetery, One Hundred and Fifty-third street and Tenth avenue, and there deposited in the Astor family vault. The only probable change in the list of pall-bearers, as published on Thursday morning, will be in the possible absence of Mr. Charles O'Conor, who sent word to Mr. Brown yesterday that he might not be able to attend, owing to his recent severe illness. The complete list of pall-bearers is as follows, all of whom have accepted: Ex-Gov. John A. Dix, Judge Charles P. Daly, Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. Charles O'Conor, Mr. Daniel D. Lord, Mr. Albert L. Gallatin, and Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. S. C. Lyford, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode-Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rear Admiral De Casembroot, of Holland, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware, and Profs. Theodore D. Woolsey, C. M. Mead, and J. H. Thayer are at the Everett House.

Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, and H. B. Hurlbut, Vice President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senators A. A. Sargent, of California; J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, and C. W. Jones, of Florida; Congressmen J. M. Thornburgh, of Tennessee, and W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Director General A. T. Goshorn, of the Centennial Commission; Charles E. Lewis, Member of Parliament; J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Dr. Jonckbloet, Centennial Commissioner for Holland, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A COURT OF CONCILIATION.

Under a proviso of the Constitution established in 1846 Judges McCue and Reynolds, of the Brooklyn City Court, sat as a "Court of Conciliation" yesterday. Parties coming before this court must abide by its decisions, which are not appealable. The court was convened yesterday, for the first time in Brooklyn, to try the case of Charles S. Schinz versus Thomas Wellwood. The suit in question is in regard to the ownership of some land in Breslau, Long Island. The parties founded the settlement there as copartners. A disagreement took place between them, out of which a dozen or more law suits have arisen, and matters threatened to involve the fortunes of both plaintiff and defendant. The good offices of friends were called into the matter, when it was agreed to settle the matter as above indicated. The evidence of the defendant was taken yesterday.

THREE CHILDREN BURIED ALIVE.

A sad accident, by which three little children lost their lives, occurred yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, on North Tenth street, near Third street, Williamsburg. At the place named there is a deep excavation, in which Thomas Dodd, aged eight years, of No. 403 Third street; Frank McCurdy, aged seven years, of No. 402 Third street, and Jos. Hallock, aged ten years, of No. 404 Third street, were playing with some other boys. While the three boys mentioned were in the excavation, the overhanging bank of clay, loosened by the recent rains, fell in and completely buried the children. An alarm was at once raised by the companions of the little ones, and in a few moments a large force of men armed with picks and shovels were on the spot and working with might and main to extricate the unfortunate boys. In a short time they were reached and taken out, but too late to save their lives. They had all died of suffocation. The bodies of the children were taken to their homes and the Coroner notified.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly before 12 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the frame house No. 227 Macon street, Brooklyn. The fire was near the roof of the house and the flames speedily extended to the roofs of Nos. 229, 231, 233, and 235 on one side and Nos. 225 and 223 on the other. None of the houses were damaged to any considerable extent, the total loss being inside of $8,000. The fire originated in a closet where some kindling wood became accidentally ignited. The insurances could not be ascertained.

A large frame planing-mill at Columbia, Penn., owned by Jacob Sneath, was fired by an incendiary, Thursday night, and totally destroyed. The loss is about $20,000, insurance $2,500 in the Lycoming, of Muncy, Penn. Two brick dwellings adjoining the mill were badly damaged, but are fully covered by insurance.

A fire in the basement of St. Francis Hospital, in Jersey City, on Thursday night, caused some alarm among the inmates for a time, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage had been effected. The fire was caused by the carelessness of the man in charge of the furnace. The loss amounts to about $100.

On Wednesday night four barns, in the town of Brunswick, N. Y., owned by Surrogate Moses Warren, were destroyed by accidental fire. Over one hundred tons of hay, some valuable farming implements, and four head of cattle were burned. The loss is about $12,000; insured for $10,000.

A large wooden building on Water street, in Springfield, Mass., owned by D. N. Bemis and occupied by C. A. Woolson, grocer, Edward Helms, painter, and B. B. Kellogg, fish dealer, with tenements above, was partially burned yesterday morning; loss, $2,500. Fully insured.

A fire occurred last night, caused by a defective flue, in the house of Mrs. E. B. Crannis, No. 62 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The loss on building and furniture was about $1,500, which is fully covered by insurance.

The printing establishment of H. R. Thomisson, in the one-story brick building No. 44 Canal street, was damaged $500 on stock by fire yesterday evening. The building was damaged $500.

The large stave mill of S. M. Wood and others, at Steepe's Falls, Me., near Standish, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The loss is $5,500; no insurance.

The foundry and blacksmith-shop connected with Pembroke Iron Company's Works, at Pembroke, Me., was burned on Thursday. Loss, $4,000.

John V. Gunnison's steam saw-mill and clothes-pin factory in Goshen, N. H., burned Thursday night. Loss $10,000; insured for $4,900.

A fire at Kokomo, Ind., Thursday, destroyed the dry-goods store of Sharpe & Pierce. Loss $25,000; insured for $10,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SUPPOSED SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF FORTY LIVES—SCHOONERS IN DISTRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The schooner Sunshine, hence for Coos Bay, is ashore, bottom up, at the mouth of the Columbia River. She is reported to have had thirty passengers, besides a crew of ten. All are supposed to be lost.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 26.—The schooner Florida, of Rockland, laden with corn, from New-York, went ashore yesterday at the mouth of the Keog River, and lies in a dangerous position.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Nov. 26.—Great bodies of snow are reported from many parts of the Province. At Port Duchene there are about eighteen inches. Several schooners are ice-bound at Duchene. No further particulars received concerning the loss of the schooner Adeline and her crew.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 26.—The schooner Arctic was beached at Margaree. The crew were saved. Part of a vessel drifted ashore at Chilicamp.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 26.—The Lake Champlain steamer Vermont, belonging to the Champlain Transportation Company, broke her main shaft to-day, when off Essex, N. Y. The anchor was let go and 300 feet of cable paid out, but the steamer drifted six miles before bringing up. The steamer Adirondack went to the rescue and took off the passengers, some thirty in number. No lives were lost, and the breaking of the shaft was the only damage.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—A collision occurred last night in the Straits of Mackinaw, between the schooners Groton and Lucy I. Parker, resulting in serious damage to both vessels. The Groton, which is laden with coal, had to be run ashore to prevent sinking.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—At the prayer-meeting this morning the attendance numbered about three thousand, there being a slight sprinkling of gentlemen present. The meeting was opened by the singing of "Sweet Hour of Prayer" by the choir, under Mr. Sankey's leadership. The requests for prayer were then read, including the following: For a father who was once a professor of religion, that he may have strength to acknowledge it again; by an unhappy wife for her husband who is disgracing his Christian profession. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Clapp. At Mr. Moody's request the audience then sang "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds." Mr. Moody then arose and said: "I want to call your attention to the prayers of Jesus, who, despite his high position, prayed like a man. His prayers were all sincere and full of repentance; they were also short. You will notice none of them making over a few words." He then read selections from Scriptures showing the power of prayer. Several hymns were then sung, which were followed by silent prayer, and the benediction was pronounced.

The services to-night were attended by about 5,000 persons. Mr. Sankey's voice, from constant use, appears rather weak. Mr. Moody's sermon was a strong one. He said that all could work for God, no matter how insignificant they were, and did not think there was a man in the city, no matter how hard-hearted, who could not be saved. The church prayer meeting was held after the regular services.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Three prisoners in the County Jail planned an escape by breaking out last night. They had broken the door, composed of iron bars, leading to the yard, but were stopped by a boiler-iron door outside of that, at which time they were discovered, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. The prisoners were James Wilson and Edward Farrell, sentenced to two years for burglary, and James Covert, sentenced to twenty years for rape. The plot was to disable the other prisoners and take their money and clothing. None escaped.

STAMPED CHECKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—In the United States District Court to-day the case of the United States versus William H. Phawn, President of the National Bank of the Republic, an action to recover a penalty of $500 for an alleged refusal to permit Supervisor Tutton, of the internal revenue service, to examine the checks received into the bank, that it might be ascertained which of them had been stamped, as required by act of Congress, was tried. The Judge charged the jury that the Supervisor was not the proper officer to make such examination, and under his instructions a verdict was found in favor of the defendant.

A TRAMP BURNED TO DEATH.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 26.—The barn and sheds of William Garrison, near Bushkill, Pike County, Penn., were burned Tuesday night, together with an entire crop of wheat and oats, three cows, and a valuable horse. The fire is thought to have originated through the carelessness of a tramp who slept there, and whose charred remains were found in the ruins the following morning.

SMALL-POX ALONG THE HUDSON CANAL.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 26.—The small-pox which has been raging at Ellenville, N. Y., has broken out at another place along the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Hawley, Penn. A number of cases are reported, and the company has quarantined all boats showing the least symptoms of the disease, with a view of preventing its spreading.

THE OPHIR WORKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Virginia City says the new Ophir works began hoisting from the 1,300-foot level yesterday, and in a few days work on the lower levels will be going on as usual.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. William Cumback, of Indiana, delivered a lecture entitled "The Invisible Some People," in Association Hall last night.

Michael Roth, aged forty, of No. 555 Second avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

This evening, at the hall of the New-York Phonographic Society, No. 391 Fourth avenue, Mr. J. F. Snipes will deliver a free lecture entitled, "How to Write Short-hand."

It was stated a day or two since that Lorin Ingersoll was the Assignee in bankruptcy of Jesse H. Baldwin. This was a mistake. Mr. Augustus W. Weissman is the Assignee.

To-morrow, during the morning service at Christ Church, Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, orchestral instruments will be used in the performance of Luther's hymn and anthem.

Postmaster James denies the rumor in circulation that the large annunciator in the new Post Office building has proved a failure. He states that it is proving satisfactory in every respect.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, which left Liverpool on Nov. 13 and Queenstown on Nov. 14, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning with mail news later by two days.

The shippers of this port have a petition in circulation to the Maritime Association, asking that the consignment commissions on petroleum or its products be abolished after the 1st January next.

At the great ball of the Cooper Union this evening, Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., in the free course of lectures for the people, will deliver an address on the interest and value of the study of the mind.

Prof. Perrelet gave an interesting and instructive lecture, in French, upon "Some Curiosities of the Vegetable Kingdom," at Mott Memorial Hall, last evening. It is expected that he will give other lectures on kindred subjects during the Winter.

Detective Drummond, formerly of the Secret Service Division of this City, and who has been attending the trials in the Circuit Court at Brooklyn for a number of days, left this City last night for Philadelphia, to take charge of the division of the secret service at that city.

It is stated that the meeting of bondholders recently held at No. 19 New street, at which a proposition was made to reorganize the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company, was not a genuine one, and that no notice had ever been made calling such meeting.

Yesterday morning Cardinal McCloskey, accompanied by his secretary, Father Farley, arrived from Europe on the steamer Abyssinia. He was received at the Cunard dock by Vicar General Quinn and a large number of priests, and was conducted by them to his residence on Madison avenue.

The agent of the General Transatlantic Company in this City has received a telegram notifying him to cause the company's steam-ship France, sailing to-day from New-York to Havre, to call at Plymouth, England, for passengers. This call, both ways, from Europe and the United States, has been in contemplation for some time.

The Board of Police met yesterday. Patrolman George W. Floyd, of the Eleventh Precinct, was dismissed the department for using indecent and unofficerlike language to acting Sergt. Grainger, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and Patrolman Patrick F. Cotter, of the Nineteenth Precinct, shared a similar punishment for entering a liquor-store while in uniform.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Party met last night at the Everett House, Mr. Emanuel B. Hart in the chair. It was decided that no Committee on Patronage should be appointed, and the matter was laid over for future action. The Committee on Organization were then ordered to report a plan for the organization of the party for 1876, and the meeting adjourned.

Hon. J. E. Vinton, of Wisconsin, well-known in the West as a prominent Republican leader, and an able and effective speaker, will address the American Temperance Union to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Robinson Hall. Mr. Vinton is a pronounced prohibitionist, but believes in working inside the party, and his arguments on the temperance question, from a political stand-point, are new and interesting.

Patrolman Peter Quinn, of the Eighth Precinct, was arraigned for trial before President Matsell yesterday, charged with having gone into the liquor store at the corner of Forty-second street and Eighth avenue and engaged in playing cards with Thomas Sweeney, an ex-policeman. During the game Sweeney accused Quinn of cheating, and a general free fight ensued, during which it is alleged that Quinn drew a revolver and fired one shot at Roger O'Halloran, also an ex-policeman, and one of the proprietors of the store where the fight occurred. Quinn was arrested, and is now under $2,000 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault preferred against him by O'Halloran. He is also charged that Quinn was intoxicated. The case was referred to the board.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. William T. Fitch, of this city, will conduct the services at St. Mary's Church, Castleton, Staten Island, to-morrow, beginning at 11 A. M.

The semi-annual art exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association will open at the Academy of Music on next Tuesday, and will not be closed until the 11th of December.

The Lady Superior of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Hospital has accepted the resignation of the medical staff tendered some time ago. At the solicitation of the Lady Superior the physicians will attend until their successors are appointed.

Louis Marx and Michael Bromberger, arrested some time ago for picking pockets at the Rink, were brought before Justice Walsh yesterday. Bromberger was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Marx will be sentenced for petit larceny to-day.

The report of the joint Committees of Law and Water and Drainage of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to consider the proposal to appropriate $500,000 toward the completion of the Hempstead Reservoir, will probably be made at the meeting of the board next Monday.

Dr. Adolphus Orth, of No. 162 McKibben street, was arrested yesterday by the Health authorities on a charge of pulling down a quarantine flag which the relatives of a small-pox patient of his, at No. 49 Graham avenue, had hung out to denote, as required by law, the presence of the disease.

Mr. Patrick Keady, counsel for Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan, who was twice tried for the murder of her school-mate and convent friend, Miss Margaret Hammil, the jury disagreeing each time, has been notified that his client will be called for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on next Wednesday.

Judge Moore has informed Mr. J. T. Marean, counsel for Joseph Loader, indicted for slandering Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, that he will appoint a Commissioner to take the testimony of Mr. Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, and his wife, at Montclair, N. J., on Monday or Tuesday next. It was commonly rumored yesterday that a motion would be made to enter a nolle prosequi in the case of Loader.

NEW-JERSEY